

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 101.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, FRIDAY, 16, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2651

## KAUAI STRONG FOR KNUDSEN

**Claim That He is Entitled to Speakership of House.**

They are taking the fight for the speakership of the next House much more seriously on Kauai. It appears, than anywhere else in the Territory up to the present time. Mr. Knudsen of Kauai is the only candidate thus far who does seem to be taking the fight seriously. In its last number the Garden Island, which may be assumed to speak the personal wishes of Mr. Knudsen, prints this editorial:

"Honolulu papers and people suggest that Kauai is not entitled to the speakership of the House; that she has had too much heretofore and should take a back seat. Kauai cannot see it this way, try never so hard. Mr. Knudsen was made vice speaker last time because the position naturally fell to him, and he showed, the few times he presided over the deliberations of the House, that he was well fitted for the position; indeed, his management of proceedings expedited business and showed that he was thoroughly able to control and guide the work of the House. Mr. Knudsen is a good man and will make an able presiding officer, and the very fact that he was vice speaker of the last House by honorable politics entitles him to the party's support this time for the speakership.

"Kauai has never received her due share of public appropriation or public favor; she has upon nearly every occasion been shouldered to one side in the interest of other localities. The time for favoritism and all-hog-or-none business has passed and when Kauai can justly claim public favor, as in this instance, she should receive her dues. Honorable politics within the Republican party requires that Eric A. Knudsen be the party's choice for speaker of the next House of Representatives. It is up to the party to deal fairly and squarely and in accordance with the political practice and precedent."

The geographical consideration, nevertheless, will enter into the speakership contest, so say the wise guys, and the geographical politicians insist that they cannot figure Mr. Knudsen into the speakership, put it how they may. Kauai, say these, had the speakership at the first session of the Legislature, Kauai had the vice speakership at the last session. Now it is the turn of one of the other islands—Hawaii or Oahu for choice, neither one of which has had the presiding officer. The geographical ones, in fact, are rather inclined to unite upon Holstein of Hawaii if Smith of Hilo is for him.

Knudsen, nevertheless, is putting up strong fences everywhere and has even secured some following in Oahu in despite of the aspirations of Long and Harris.

## SECOND OF FOURTH ENDORSES NEW RULES

A meeting of the Precinct Club in the Second of the Fourth was slimly attended on account of the rain. Col. J. H. Soper was chairman and Mr. Swayne was secretary pro tem. Mr. J. A. Hughes introduced his resolutions recommending certain changes in the organization of the Republican party. Among other things they provide that no government officer or employee shall be a member of the central, executive or any district committee. This is construed to mean persons who are paid by warrants and not laborers on the government pay roll.

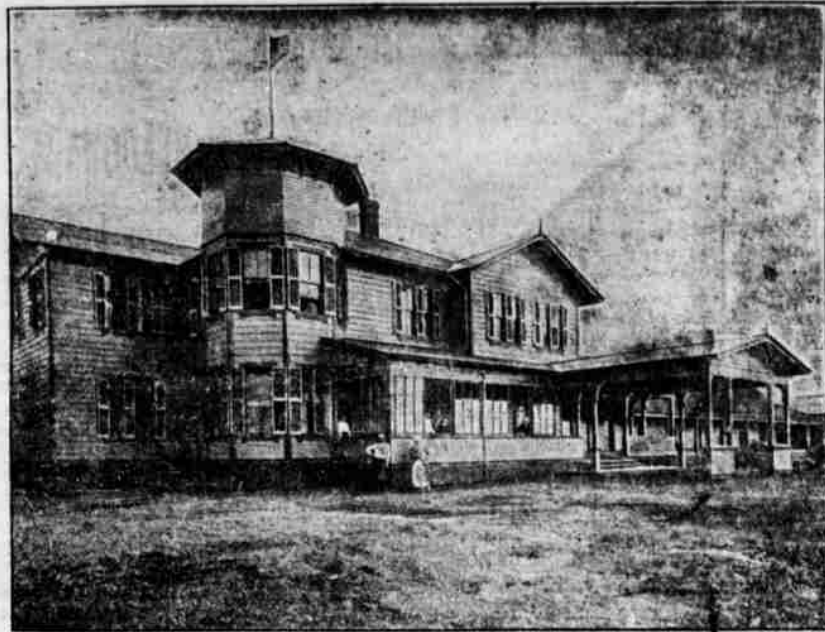
The rules also provide that no delegate to any convention shall hold more than two proxies and give the method of conferring proxies. They require a two-thirds vote for the endorsement of any candidate and provide that candidates for membership in precinct clubs shall answer these two questions only in the affirmative (1) Are you a Republican? (2) Will you support Republican principles?

The resolutions were adopted without debate and the secretary was instructed to prepare a copy and present it to the Central Committee.

### Threats of Incendiarism.

Word was received at the Police station last night that five Koreans, discharged by the Concrete Construction Company, had approached the company's plant in the Paoua valley and threatened to burn the place down. Deputy Sheriff Rawlins at once sent out two mounted policemen with instructions to bring in the Koreans if they could be found and charge them with vagrancy. It seems that this is not the first time these Koreans have created the same kind of disturbance in the valley and the police authorities are after them.

## NEW MAN FOR VOLCANO HOUSE



George Lycurgus, the well known proprietor of the Union Grill of this city, was yesterday elected manager of the Volcano House on Kilauea. Mr. Lycurgus has a controlling interest in the company, and at yesterday's meeting of the stockholders took a second mortgage for \$5,000 on the property, the proceeds of which are to be used in betterments.

It is the intention of the new manager to make the hotel a favorite resort for island people. Low rates will be offered and the service improved. New roads around the crater will be built, the hotel painted and new furniture and new water tanks installed.

After many weeks of rumors of deals and agreements regarding the future of the Volcano House, a stockholders meeting was held yesterday afternoon with the result that George Lycurgus is now manager of the hotel, having a controlling interest in the stock and bonds and also being the possessor of a second mortgage for \$5,000 placed on the property for the purpose of raising funds for important improvements. The action of the directors yesterday means much for this popular resort. Mr. Lycurgus will commence at once work for the improvement of the hotel, extremely low rates will be offered both at the hotel and for the trip thither and over five thousand dollars will be spent at once for betterments on buildings, furniture and grounds. It is the idea of the new manager to make the Volcano House the resort par excellence for island people as well as for the tourist public.

The stockholders of the Kilauea Volcano House Company Limited, met in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Alexander Young Building at 3 p. m. yesterday. President L. A. Thurston was in the chair. Of 1955 outstanding shares of stock almost 1800 were represented at the meeting yesterday, the first full meeting in years. There have been few meetings of the stockholders in past years and the minutes "of the last meeting" read yesterday were those of 1902. A long wait between meetings is not likely to occur again for the first business yesterday was the adoption of a new by-law providing for meetings in February of each year. According to this the next meeting will be held in February, 1905.

The report of the treasurer was read. It showed a slight gain in profits over the last report. This, however, was due to the subsidy of the steamship companies, for the hotel itself showed a loss. The election of officers followed and the following were chosen: President, R. W. Shingle; vice president, C. L. Wight; secretary, Lorin A. Thurston; treasurer, Richard H. Trent; auditor, J. A. Kennedy.

It was announced that there were no funds in the treasury and that there were \$5900 outstanding bonds. A resolution was passed authorizing the directors to place a two-year, second mortgage on the property of the company to raise \$5000 for painting the hotel, purchasing new furniture, constructing new water tanks and making other needed improvements. This mortgage was taken by George Lycurgus who was elected manager of the hotel at the directors meeting immediately after.

Manager Lycurgus will leave on the Mauna Loa today for the Volcano House and will take immediate charge. St. Clair Bldgood, who has been man-

ager, will come up on the next Kilauea and proceed at once to Waialua where he will take charge of the Halewa Hotel.

Mr. Lycurgus made the following statement last night: "I am going tomorrow to the Volcano to take charge of the Volcano House. It is my aim to make the place the resort headquarters for local people. There are many who want to take short vacations and have not time or money to take a trip to the coast but would like to spend their time at some island resort. It is my desire to make at the Volcano House such a resort. Of course we want tourists too.

"There is great need for improvements at the house and we intend to spend over \$5000 at once. The hotel will be painted, new furniture will be put in and new water tanks built. Beside this we will do considerable work in improving the roads around the crater. One of the improvements will be a new furnace; the one that is in the hotel now has been there for fourteen years.

"Low rates will be a feature. Arrangements have been made with the steamship companies for round trips from Honolulu to the Volcano and return for \$15. These trips will take about two weeks and will include steamer, railroad and carriage fares and room, board and baths at the Volcano House during the stop there. The regular rate will be \$15 per week including room, board and bath. Liberal rates will be made for longer times. The table which has been on the American plan only will be run in the future on both American and European plans. We are going to do gardening also and

THE VOLCANO HOUSE AND THE NEW MANAGER, GEORGE LYCURGUS.

I hope to be able to supply vegetables for the Union Grill in this city." Demosthenes Lycurgus will accompany his brother to the Volcano House and assist him in arranging things. Mr. Lycurgus will take one of his cooks with him tomorrow. For the present the Union Grill will be conducted by one of Mr. Lycurgus's assistants. Later George Andrews, who is now abroad, will take charge. Mr. Lycurgus has not definitely formed his plans for the proposed Hilo hotel.

## HONOLULU IRON WORKS GET MEXICAN CONTRACT

It is certainly something for the people of this Territory to be proud of when a local firm, in competition with the largest firms in the United States, secures a contract for building a big sugar mill in Mexico. That is what the Honolulu Iron Works has done. Mr. C. Hedemann, the manager of the company, will return from a three months' business trip on the mainland on the Siberia. During his stay in the States he succeeded in getting the contract for the sugar mill which is to be erected near Vera Cruz, Mexico, by the Tobasco Plantation Company, an American enterprise with headquarters in Minneapolis, Minn., and extensive cane fields in Mexico.

The contract secured by the local firm calls for the construction of the machinery, structural iron and in fact everything about the mill. Although the plant will be a large one at the start it is being built with the view of extension as conditions warrant. Mr. Hedemann visited Mexico during his present trip and inspected the site of the new mill.

One of the principal owners of the Tobasco Plantation Company visited the islands about six months ago and made an extensive inspection of the various sugar mills here. He was so pleased with the machinery built and installed by the local concern that he urged the company to enter a bid and the local firm was given the preference in making the award.

## HAWAIIAN LOAN ACT TIES ATKINSON'S HANDS

**Reduced Interest Will Not Justify a Private Sale of Bonds Unless a Higher Premium Than Last Time Be Offered.**

NEW YORK, December 14, 4:20 p. m. To Campbell, Honolulu. Purchasers offer higher price for all or none in order to control market. Dillon & Hubbard, New York, will not approve any private sale unless at figures higher than last sale regardless of interest rate. Cannot secure higher figures than last sale if bonds draw lower rate than 4 1-4 per cent. Under present market conditions advise against public sale. ATKINSON.

HONOLULU, December 14.—Atkinson, Hotel Astor, New York. Prefer sale at 4 per cent. by advertisement if necessary. Purchaser can control, as intend to sell only \$500,000 now. CAMPBELL.

From the foregoing cablegrams exchanged yesterday between Secretary Atkinson and Treasurer Campbell, the status to date of the Secretary's public improvements loan mission may be ascertained. As reported by the Advertiser the other day, the Secretary had received a bid of \$1000 premium on a million dollars of Hawaiian bonds at 4 1-4 per cent. interest. This was better in both ways than the million dollar loan floated in New York last year, which obtained a premium of \$626 on bonds carrying 4 1-2 per cent. interest, although that was more favorable than had been expected.

Treasurer Campbell, on receiving the latest cablegram from Secretary Atkinson, consulted the Governor, whose view of the situation is reflected in the answer sent. The Governor strictly construes the provision of the Loan Act of 1903, as Dillon & Hubbard evidently do, which authorizes the Treasurer, with the approval of the Governor, to sell the bonds at private sale without public advertisement, "provided such bid shall be above the figure of the last sale." According to this construction the bonds cannot be legally sold without having been advertised, even if they bear only 2 per cent. interest, unless upon a bid higher than \$626 in the million, or "the figure of the last sale." If the proviso in question read, "unless upon more favorable terms," then the interest as well as the premium might, in a situation like that which Secretary Atkinson is up against, properly be considered.

Dillon & Hubbard, it will be remembered, is the firm of financial lawyers whom Secretary Carter, now the Governor, consulted when floating the first million.

With regard to the Governor's decision it may be remarked that, should public competition sell the 4 per cent. bonds even at 99, the advantage over 4 1-2 per cent. bonds at par would be considerable. Roughly estimating that the discount and the expenses of flotation would equal one year's additional interest, there would be a saving of \$5000 a year for the remaining fourteen years of the life of the bonds—or \$70,000 which, after deducting \$40,000 for the initial cost as shown above, would leave the Territory better off \$30,000 in the million. Four per cent. bonds at par value would be just \$10,000 better and, in any case, the cost of flotation has to be counted.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

JIBUTIL, Dec. 16.—The Russian Baltic squadron sailed from here yesterday.

### THE SEVASTOPOL.

TOKIO, Dec. 15.—It is believed that the battleship Sevastopol at Port Arthur has been seriously damaged, sinking to the torpedo tubes astern.

TOKIO, Dec. 15.—The Russian battleship Sevastopol is reported to have been torpedoed after many attempts.

The bombardment from 203-meter hill has destroyed the storehouses on Tiger's Tail and three commercial ships.

Observations from the hill show that there is not a single ship afloat in the harbor. All that can be seen above water are turrets, masts and funnels.

The streets of Port Arthur are deserted, nobody is patrolling them and the houses are burned or shattered.

The present sea power of Russia in the Orient having been destroyed, with the exception of two or three cruisers in winter quarters at Vladivostok, the Japanese fleet, with the exception of a flotilla of destroyers on patrol duty, will go into dock.

The Japanese troops are now advancing from the shores of Pigeon bay against the western forts.



## MAY SWORE AT BITTING

Testimony Somewhat Sensational in Embezzlement Case.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

The trial of the case of Emmett May, charged with the embezzlement of \$1000 belonging to the widow of the late Jove Bettencourt, took a somewhat sensational turn in Judge Robinson's court yesterday when Attorney Bitting was put on the stand as the chief witness for the prosecution. The prosecution, by the way, closed its case with Mr. Bitting's testimony and the defense not being ready to go on, the case went over until Thursday morning.

Mr. Bitting had acted as the attorney for the widow Bettencourt in attempting to collect from May the amount of the life insurance upon Bettencourt's life. He told, in detail and with some dramatic effect, the story of how he had tried to collect the money for the widow, and of how May had evaded the payment of the disputed sum upon various pretexts. Finally, as he did not seem to make any progress in the matter of the collection of the money, Bitting wrote a letter to the head office of the Germania Life Insurance Company, in the employ of which concern May was at that time. This letter, Bitting testified as an addendum to his main story, produced results.

"Mr. May came to my office," the witness said, "and said to me, 'You have pushed this matter to the extreme and, d-n you, I will hound you until I kill you.'"

May, who had been sitting beside his attorney, Mr. Dunne, somewhat nervously fingering his moustache, laughed a little to himself when this testimony was given, and his rippling smile went around through the jury box.

Bitting, resuming his testimony, said that May had called upon him several times with reference to the claim of Mrs. Bettencourt, and had finally told him after Bitting had secured a copy of his release from a bond in the sum of \$1000 for the executrix of the estate of Bettencourt, that he had invested the thousand dollars in stock of the Pacific Mill Company. "But," said Bitting, "he never showed me the stock, and I never saw it."

It developed that the defendant himself was the promoter of the Pacific Mill Company, and that he had invested the money, according to his story to Bitting, in his own company.

There was no cross-examination of this witness, and at the conclusion of his testimony Attorney Dunne moved that the court instruct the jury to acquit the defendant. This motion was denied. Then Mr. Dunne argued that the certain witness, one Dutra who was not called, and whom he had expected to be called. This matter was threshed out at some length and, as Mr. Dunne said that he did not intend to call the witness, Dunne said that that determination left him rather in the air, as he had no witnesses on hand. It was on this showing that the case went over until Thursday morning.

The session yesterday morning was devoted largely to the testimony of Mrs. Bettencourt, the widow of the man whose insurance policy May is alleged to have embezzled. She testified that her husband had a policy for \$1000 which she had given to May after her husband's death, so that he could get the money for her.

May said he would have to have some proof of her husband's death. May was agent for the Germania Insurance Company. May had gone on her bond as administratrix and after she had signed all the papers, May told her he had sent them to the Germania Company. She then signed a draft in May's office, she thought this was for the amount to come from the policy. May said that he could keep the money in his office for her. The arrangement was that May was to keep the money for six months so that if there were claims against her husband's estate she need not say anything about the money. May told her to be quiet about it as he was her bondsman and it might get him into trouble.

After Dutra had told her something about the money she went to see May and asked him about the amount of the policy. May said he was very sorry but he had invested her money with \$3000 in the Pacific Mill. She had not told him to invest her money at any time. He gave her no stock, nor even a receipt. After that she called many times but never got any from him so she went to lawyer Bitting about it. May told her that he did not like her getting a lawyer. He got very angry.

Here Attorney General Andrews produced an agreement which Mrs. Bettencourt identified. It was to allow her to reside in a house on Punchbowl from month to month until he could pay her \$1000, less \$15 a month for rent. She had not signed this paper. May also offered her three lots in Kaimuki in settlement of her claim.

Cross-examined by Attorney Dunne Mrs. Bettencourt said that her husband left no other estate than the \$1000 policy. Her husband she knew had been in debt and she feared that if the creditors knew of the insurance money they would take it. Dutra suggested that May should be asked to act as bondsman. May at first refused but afterwards agreed.

She denied absolutely saying that when the money came May could invest it for her so that he could pay himself for having done the favor to her.

COURT NOTES.

Attorney General Andrews has entered a nolle pro in the case of the

## PACIFIC CLUB WILL BE HAILED INTO COURT NOW

Yesterday Attorney General Andrews issued a penal summons for the Pacific Club on a charge of selling liquor without license and the paper was given to Deputy Sheriff Rawlins to serve. It will be served today, and the club will agree to a statement of facts as set forth by the Attorney General. This is in effect, that the club has been selling liquor to its members, and that it has also sold to visitors not members who have been given club privileges under the rules for certain limited periods. The Attorney General, on his part, will admit that the Pacific is a regularly incorporated club, with all the privileges pertaining to such organization.

Upon this agreed statement the case will go to the Circuit Court to get a judgment, which will be at once appealed to the Supreme Court. In this way a decision will be obtained, and a ruling upon the point as to whether the club has the right to sell liquor without taking out a regular saloon license.

## ADMIT FORTRESS IS NOW DOOMED

ST. PETERSBURG, December 2.—With the confirmation of the news that the Japanese have occupied 203-meter hill and the report that the Russians unsuccessfully attempted its recapture, officials at the War Office are beginning to prepare themselves for the inevitable. Golden hill and Liotti hill are higher and dominate 203-meter hill, but the officials say that if the Japanese succeed in mounting heavy guns upon the latter it probably will be only a question of days or weeks before the fortress falls. Still there is not the slightest idea among General Stoessel's friends that he will surrender, even if he should be ordered to do so. It is hinted that it is possible that if the fall of the fortress is shown to be inevitable, the Emperor may direct its surrender in order to prevent the unnecessary sacrifice of the remnant of his brave defenders; but it is believed by those who know General Stoessel best that he will make good his threat to hold out to the last man and last cartridge in Port Arthur.

The ships in the harbor, it can now be stated on high authority, are in no condition to attempt to break through the investing squadron. The guns of the war ships were long ago landed and the marines and sailors have been participating in the land defense. Some of the ships also have been injured by shells. If the fortress falls it is understood the ships will be taken outside and sunk in deep water, in order to prevent the possibility of their ever being of service to the enemy.

TALK OF BLACK SEA FLEET. The question of the advisability of re-enforcing Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron with the Black sea fleet is again being agitated by some of the papers, notably the Novoe Vremya, which points out that, with the addition of the Black sea vessels, Rojestvensky will have a superiority which will insure victory over Admiral Togo's fleet. The Novoe Vremya calls attention to the fact that Japan was not one of the signatories of the treaty closing the Dardanelles, and asserts that if Japan had the power she might force an entrance into the Black sea and engage the Russian fleet. Conversely, the paper continues, with the consent of the Porte there is nothing in the treaty to prevent the exit of the Black sea fleet to fight some power which is in no wise involved in the treaty. It is argued that Great Britain is the only power which would attempt to make trouble over the juncture of the two fleets. The project was warmly advocated by some of the officers of the Admiralty before the war, but it never was sanctioned, and the Admiralty does not admit that the subject has been revived. Neither does the Foreign Office admit that any pressure is being exercised to secure the consent of the Porte for the passage of the Dardanelles by the Black sea fleet.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Tai Chong, charged with common nuisance.

W. F. Harris yesterday filed in the Circuit Court his bond in the sum of \$10,000 as administrator of the estate of the late F. J. Walker. The Pacific Surety Company is the bondsman.

John Walker has filed his answer to the suit of Lord & Belser in the injunction proceedings brought to restrain the Commissioner of Public Works from granting Walker the contract to construct the Alakea street slip. Walker sets up a general denial of the allegations of the complaint, which grew out of a question of whether an order of a perfectly solvent firm could be accepted by the Commissioner of Public Works in lieu of a certified check accompanying a bid to do public work.

The federal grand jury was in session all day yesterday, looking into the alleged frauds at the last elections. The witnesses were all Democrats, the most conspicuous among them being Hon. Curtis Iaukea, who took nearly all the afternoon to tell his troubles, and then, it is said, did not get through. In fact, there is a current belief that the Colonel's troubles have only just begun. He will have a lot more when he gets to Washington.

Administrator Cecil Brown filed his inventory as administrator of the estate of the late Kenahu Brenig in the Circuit Court yesterday. The total value of the property is \$19,195.

INFLUENZA Can be cured by commencing at the first symptoms to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Thousands have used this remedy during the past year, and we have to learn of a single case where they were not pleased. For sale by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## HIROSHIMA CONFESSES TO THE MURDER OF GLENNON

Charges Deceased With Gross Brutality—Accuses the Police of Torturing Him After He Was Captured—Dies Today.

(From Thursday's Advertiser)

Mr. Shiozawa, the editor of the Hawaii Shinpo, received permission from Sheriff Henry to get an ante-mortem statement from Hiroshima, the Japanese convicted of murdering Glennon last January on Kauai. His reporter found the man to be a mild looking young fellow of about 24. He told Hiroshima that the paper would be glad to send any message he desired to his family in Japan, and that the Japanese community sympathized with him in his last hours.

Hiroshima was much pleased and spoke substantially as follows: "I come from Hiroshima, Japan, and am the eldest of three brothers. Besides them my family consists of my father, mother and grandfather, an old man of 84. I came here in 1897 and had been drifting about from plantation to plantation, when I finally arrived at Makaweli about a year ago. I went to work on the ditch being constructed under the superintendence of Glennon about ten miles from the mill. Glennon was very brutal in his treatment of the men. Once he had a rope put around a man and had him dragged and beaten. On Jan. 8th I was working as usual when one of the men asked me to get some water. Glennon saw me as I was starting and called out for me to quit loafing. Two of his under lunas thereupon gave me a severe beating, and when they finished told me to get out, they did not want me any more. Glennon refused to pay me for my past work. From that moment I decided to fix him. That night three of my friends and myself drank forty bottles of sake between us, and then I went and hid in the hills all the next day. Before daylight the next morning I got four of five sticks of dynamite and carried them to Glennon's tent, set fire to them and ran. I soon heard the explosion. I was so excited that I ran all the way to Wahiawa, twenty-five miles, where I went to the house of Kawahara and Fukushima, who are like brothers to me, and I hid there. I don't know exactly how I let off the dynamite but I admit that I was the man that did it. I told Kawahara about the trouble and stayed there about three weeks, when the search came so near that I went to Aiea, Oahu, where I was afterwards arrested. When I was taken to Kauai for trial I was tortured by Officers Tanaka and Doyle for three or four days continuously."

Here his face took on a fiendish expression, but it gradually passed away and he continued:

"Now I am converted to the Christian religion and forgive them. Anyway, I committed the crime and will have to pay the penalty. I leave my soul to the hands of God. I have nothing more to say."

Hiroshima was then asked whether he had any message for his family and he replied:

"I wrote to my younger brothers nearly a year ago to look after the old folks. Please repeat it to them. Also tell them that I am at peace."

Hiroshima will be hanged this morning at the jail at about ten o'clock. Only the press and the necessary officials will be present.

## FULL INDEXING MADE OF THE ORGANIC ACT

The act passed by Congress creating a government for Hawaii repeals and amends scores of civil and criminal statutes previously enacted by Hawaiian legislatures.

No man knows what is in the Organic Act except through the medium of an index. The previously printed copies of this law in use in Hawaii contain only 657 indexed subjects.

The index of the Organic Act in the "Fundamental Law of Hawaii" contains 1399 indexed subjects and cross references.

REPEALED LAWS NOT HERETOFORE INDEXED. Some of the Hawaiian Statutes repealed by the Organic Act, which are not indexed in the previous publication, but which are fully indexed in the Fundamental Law of Hawaii are as follows:

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| <b>CIVIL LAWS.</b><br>Promulgation of Laws.<br>Concerning the Hawaiian Flag.<br>Concerning the Hawaiian Great Seal.<br>Tenders for Supplies.<br>Duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs.<br>Diplomatic and Consular Agents.<br>National Museum.<br>Education of Hawaiian Youths abroad.<br>Aid to Board of Education.<br>Duties of Minister of Interior.<br>Government Lands.<br>Commissioners of Public Lands.<br>Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry.<br>Agriculture and Manufactures.<br>Rumie. Taro Flour.<br>Development of Hawaiian resources.<br>Agriculture, Brands, Patents, Railroads, subsidies, Hospitals.<br>Coins and Currency.<br>Consolidation of Public Debt.<br>Post Office and Postage.<br>Postal Savings Bank.<br>Imports and Import duties.<br>Ports of Entry.<br>Collectors of Customs.<br>Registry of Vessels.<br>Custom House Charges.<br>Elections, Appointment of Magistrates.<br>Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts and Circuit Judges.<br>Translation of Court Decisions.<br>Jury Law, Maritime Laws.<br>Naturalization, Habeas Corpus.<br>Arrest of Debtors, Garnishment. | <b>Liens on Vessels, Bankruptcy.</b><br>Water Rights.<br><b>PENAL LAWS.</b><br>Treason, Foot Binding.<br>Violation of Postal Laws, Blasphemy.<br>Vagrancy, Manufacture of Liquors.<br>Offenses on High Seas.<br>Criminal Jurisdiction of District Magistrates.<br>Criminal Jurisdiction of Supreme Court.<br>Import Regulations.<br>Auction Licenses.<br>Commercial Travelers.<br>Fire Arms, Coasting Trade.<br>Peddling Goods.<br>Importation of Live Stock.<br>Imports, Quarantine.<br>Consuls and Consular Agents.<br>Whale Ships.<br>Arrival, Entry and Departure of Vessels.<br>Navigation, Fraudulent Exportation, Master and Servants.<br>Immigration, Agriculture and Forestry.<br>Seditious Offenses.<br>Sailing Regulations.<br><b>SESSION LAWS.</b><br>Duties and Exemptions therefrom.<br>Registry of Vessels, Elections.<br>Importation of live stock.<br>Pacific Cable.<br>Consolidation of Public Debt.<br>Ports of Entry.<br>Chinese Immigration. |
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## MILITIAMEN LEARNING A NEW KIND OF DRILL

The staff of the Territorial militia, under the direction of Colonel Jones, is hard at work trying to learn some new things about drill—and trying harder to unlearn some old things.

"We have just received the new drill regulations of the United States army," said Colonel Jones yesterday, "and we are now working on them. The principal change is that there will be no more wheeling in column of fours, the turn being made instead by a kind of oblique movement. But there are many minor changes in the new regulations. We have always used the United States drill regulations, and so we will make the changes. But it means a lot of work, learning new things—and unlearning old ones. The unlearning, in fact, is the hardest."

## A HEADQUARTERS FOR HONOLULANS

Pete Peacock, formerly of Honolulu, is opening up a refreshment dispensary and reading room in San Francisco, next to the Merchants Exchange, which is said to be one of the finest and most attractive places in the city. Mr. Peacock hopes to make it a Hawaiian headquarters and is hanging a large lot of pictures of Hawaiian scenes about the place.

Mr. Peacock hopes to have the reading room replete with daily copies of the Advertiser and other Honolulu newspapers. He will do a Hawaiian promotion business on his own account and will keep a stock of Hawaiian literature on hand for the benefit of those who may be inclined to make a trip this way. The place is located at 5 Leidesdorff street.

## ORPHANAGE FUNDS HAVE RUN OUT

Within the last five months \$2914.92 has been paid out to feed, clothe, educate and take care of the children at Kona Orphanage. Only \$551.90 of this amount was given by the good people of these Islands. I furnished the rest, with the exception of \$22.38 which was given by friends on the mainland.

There is now no money in the Orphanage treasury, and I haven't enough in my private account to pay all Orphanage debts to the fifteenth of this month.

As the people of the Islands have so promptly and generously responded to appeals for the Orphanage in the past, I believe they will do so now. Those wishing to contribute may deposit the money at Bishop Bank, or send it direct to me.

Some of the leading merchants and friends of the Orphanage are now making up boxes of useful articles, which will be sent on the Mauna Loa Friday. These will be greatly appreciated.

Any one wishing to send Christmas gifts may leave them with Treat & Co. on or before the 15th of December.

A detailed report of Kona Orphanage is now being printed which will account for all money received and spent for the Orphanage during the past five years.

ALICE F. BEARD  
Manager of Kona Orphanage.

## Japanese Benevolent Society.

At the general meeting of the Japanese Benevolent Society held on Tuesday, December 13, the following officers were elected for the coming year: Dr. Iga Mori, president; Mr. S. Yamana, vice president; Mr. Y. Soga, secretary; Mr. T. Uyeno, treasurer; Mr. M. Kishi, auditor.

The following list of subscriptions to the society and the hospital was presented: Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co., \$1680; Baron Kaneko, \$50; Mr. K. Takahashi, \$50; Mr. K. Naito, \$40.

## FAIR EXCHANGE.

A New Back for an Old One How It is Done in Honolulu.

Sometimes the back aches with a dull, indescribable feeling, making you weary and restless; sometimes pain shoots across the region of the kidneys, and again the loins are so lame to stoop is agony. No use plastering or rubbing the back in this condition. You cannot reach the cause. To exchange a bad back for a new and stronger one, follow the example of this Honolulu citizen:

Mr. A. J. Cahill, of Fort street, this city, night watchman in the employ of Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., says: "Whilst a young man I was a sailor and at one time worked for the Inter Island service. I was, however, obliged to give up sea life on account of severe suffering from my back and kidneys. For this I had tried various remedies, but the one which restored me to health was Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—procured at Hollister's Drug Store. They relieved me completely after years of suffering. If any one desires further particulars he may apply to me. I am to be found at Van Dorn's Ship Chandlery, Fort street."

You should get the same medicine which helped Mr. Cahill. See that the full name DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS is on the wrapper and refuse any imitation.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## LEPERS AND LUNATICS

Ashford Argues They Should Be Put In Same Class.

The brief of Attorney Ashford in the habeas corpus case of Emma Kalpu, a leper confined at the Kailih detention station, was filed with United States District Judge Dole yesterday. The brief, in itself, a formidable typewritten document, seems to hinge its argument upon the contention that because an insane person or a person suspected of being insane is given a semi-public examination to determine the question of sanity, therefore a person suspected of infection with a dangerous contagious disease has the constitutional right to such examination.

"The sole question involved," says Attorney Ashford, "though divisible into many subsidiary questions, is this: Does the return of the respondent to the writ herein disclose a restraint of the patient, Mrs. Mikala Kalpu, by the Board of Health, or its officers, acting under due process of law?"

"There is no denial on the part of petitioner as to the existence in every sovereignty of certain inherent powers of internal management and control, usually described under the term Police Powers. Neither do we deny that the legitimate exercise of the Police Powers of this Territory might well be extended to the protection of the people against the evils of the disease of leprosy, and that such protection might be found to necessitate the apprehension and isolation of persons known to be suffering from the disease; but we insist that all such powers are held, and must be exercised in subordination to the well recognized and expressly recited limitations of the Constitution of the United States. If the restraint of this woman is sanctioned by the Constitution she must submit to that restraint; if not, she is entitled to be discharged therefrom."

"From the earliest times in the history of our race when the Government assumed control over the persons and estates of idiots and lunatics there has been some provision for an inquiry into the mental condition of the patient, or person charged with idiosyncrasy or lunacy as the case might be."

"It is a most remarkable thing that the Government should claim the right to imprison, without legal process, and to banish for life to the horrors of a Molokai lazaretto a person claimed to be physically diseased, while conceding, as the Government must concede, that the mildest of lunatics could not be committed for a day to the Insane Hospital without a judicial inquiry into his mental status, and a judicial decision declaring him to be insane."

"Is it not a denial to those suspected of leprosy of the 'equal protection of the laws,' guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment, that they should be subject to the arbitrary control of the Board of Health, acting through physicians of its own appointment, and responsible to it alone, and holding position solely by the grace of the Board's favor? Is there any reason in principle why a person should be liable, upon the mere say so or certificate of a given number of physicians, who may be ignorant, who may be vicious, who may be prejudiced, who may be enemies of the person whose liberty is at stake, who have taken no oath to examine diligently, or certify truly, to be immune for life in the living hell of Molokai, when even the mildest offender against the mildest of penal statutes may not incur a money fine of one dollar without due and formal accusation, plea, arraignment, trial, and judgment in a court of law, where all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution as to witnesses, counsel and other modes of prosecution and defense shall be strictly observed?"

The brief of the Attorney General was not filed yesterday. It will, when it comes, be a strong presentation of the case on the part of the Government, the argument of Mr. Andrews during the hearing of the case indicating that the Government's position in the matter would be well fortified.

## PROMOTION WORK WILL BE KEPT IN FUNDS

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday morning at its rooms in the Stangenwald building. The finance committee reported in favor of continuing assistance to the Promotion Committee. The Promotion Committee wants \$1295 a month until April 30, 1905, and an additional \$4025 for new printing material. The Chamber of Commerce committee recommended that the funds be supplied as long as there was the cash with which to do it. The report was adopted.

E. J. Spalding brought up the matter of the local rice industry, calling attention to the boycott on the use of it by the Japanese. Louisiana rice can be produced for \$2.50 a bag, while Hawaiian costs \$2.60. After some discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Manufacturing and Agriculture.

The committee in regard to the harbor improvements reported that they had decided not to go ahead, as the Governor had made recommendations in that regard and the President in his message had recommended that the harbor improvements be made.

Wm. Hayward acknowledged a letter from the organization in regard to public buildings and a revenue cutter for this port. He would confer with Kuhl on the latter's arrival at Washington.



## JURY LIST FOR YEAR

Commissioners Hand In Their List to Judge Robinson.

(From Thursday's Advertiser)  
The jury list for the First Judicial Circuit was filed with Judge Robinson yesterday afternoon. There are very few native Hawaiians on the list of two hundred and fifty names handed in by the Commissioners, J. M. Riggs and C. J. McCarthy, the commissioners in fact having only chosen the names of men whom they knew understood English.

About one hundred of the men drawn are to be summoned at once to serve as grand and trial jurors during the January term. The entire list, from which all the Territorial juries for the year will be drawn, is as follows:

First Precinct, Fourth District—J. S. Azwedo, C. G. Bartlett, W. E. Bellina, W. C. Bergin, H. F. Bertleman, James H. Boyd, Kenneth F. Brown, Joseph K. Clark, Albion F. Clark, Elmer M. Caeatham, E. T. Dreier, E. Ingham, S. K. Kamalopili, James F. Langston, Charles Lewis, Manuel Leal, F. W. Macfarlane Jr., George W. Macy, P. M. Pond, Milus Parkhurst, J. W. Podmore, F. A. Potter, R. K. Pahu, W. H. Smith, James Steiner, J. J. Sullivan, Stephen Uama, A. L. Wymann.

Second Precinct, Fourth District—F. W. Beardslee, G. Fred Bush, James H. Cummings, J. M. Camara, Marston Campbell, J. G. Crawley, C. A. De Cew, F. S. Dodge, W. Dunsenberger, Charles E. Frasier, John Guild, William Green, Hugo Herzer, J. P. Howatt, W. H. Hoops, Pierre Jones, F. L. Johnson Jr., E. M. Kiley, Hiram Kolomoku, George T. Kluegel, I. Levinston, W. A. Love, T. R. Lucas, Zeno K. Myers, C. T. Murray, T. R. Mosman, A. Newhouse, W. T. Paty, L. Rubenstein, Joseph Richards, A. C. Silva, C. A. Simpson, J. A. Templeton, A. J. Tait, Bertram von Damm, G. P. Wilder, W. J. White.

Third Precinct, Fourth District—Hezekiah Aea, C. W. Booth, F. H. Foster, J. E. Goetz, H. H. Walker, Albert Waterhouse, Benjamin J. Wright.

Fourth Precinct, Fourth District—F. B. Angus, D. K. Bent, J. J. Carden, William J. Coon, J. M. Davis, Benito Guerrero, W. K. Hernden, L. R. A. Hart, C. F. Herick, Arthur H. Jones, Louis R. Medeiros, Peter O. O'Sullivan, Samuel Parker, Roscoe W. Perkins, John W. Rankin, Harry Rivers, H. S. C. Denney, Charles S. Desky, A. V. Gear, E. E. Hartman, A. W. Howe, H. E. Hendrick, William P. Jarrett, Harry A. Juen, F. M. Lewis, Li Cheung, John McGuire, Edmund Norrie, William F. Halleron, Kirk B. Porter, N. S. Sachs, Charles Schoellkopf, Sydney Spitzer, A. J. Smithies, Stanley Stephenson, G. H. Traux, Frank J. Turk.

Seventh Precinct, Fourth District—George Chalmers.

Eighth Precinct, Fourth District—C. H. Atherton, R. L. Auerbach, William Blaisdel, Jacob S. Bailey, M. J. Blissett, Andrew Brown, C. H. Carter, E. F. Colburn, L. H. Doe, H. M. Dow, H. S. Francis, C. H. Gilman, Thomas Horan, W. L. Howard, R. Ivers, A. T. R. Jackson, George Johnson, W. J. Karvatti, F. H. Kibbey, T. E. King, Chas. Lambert, Jules M. Levy, W. L. Layle, Thomas F. McTigue, Patrick McGrath, W. W. North, Charles Phillips, Chas. Ramsay, E. A. Rowland, W. P. Roth, Henry B. Saylor, W. T. Schmidt, C. J. Schoening, C. L. Sprinks.

Ninth Precinct, Fourth District—William Lono Austin, Jacob Batchelor, Richard Ludloff, Thomas C. McGuire, T. P. O'Brien, S. R. Stone, Richard Weedon.

Tenth Precinct, Fourth District—S. J. Allencastre, C. M. Cooke Jr., Henry Davis, Isaac Dillingham, Farm Cornu, Charles Girdler, J. J. Greene, A. A. Montano, R. M. Mossman.

First Precinct, Fifth District—George J. Campbell, Ulysses H. Jones.

Second Precinct, Fifth District—J. B. Goldstone, W. C. Lane Jr., John Parker, Ernest Renkin.

Third Precinct, Fifth District—W. A. Bulck, James B. Carver, W. W. Goodale, Charles M. Keahinu, Leonard M. Kellogg, Ernest E. Lyman, Horace Mahaulu, Ben Naukana.

Fourth Precinct, Fifth District—George Poe, Alexander Sheppard.

Fifth Precinct, Fifth District—John P. Benito, D. Douglas, Thomas Jones, W. A. McGowan, H. C. Schmidt, William T. Wehrlich.

Sixth Precinct, Fifth District—Edward Baker, John H. De Pries, H. R. Eckart, E. F. McCord, Charles O'Sullivan, R. A. Woodward.

Seventh Precinct, Fifth District—J. M. Alu Joseph, A. Aheong, E. L. Doyle, Edward B. Friel, J. F. C. Hagen, John K. Inch, Lawrence K. Sheldon.

Eighth Precinct, Fifth District—J. L. Aholo, Antonio Fernandez, F. F. Fernandez, Axel L. Lungren, William L. Peterson, R. C. A. Peterson, John Prendergast, Chris J. Willis.

Ninth Precinct, Fifth District—C. Bolte, D. K. Dayton, H. W. Green, Edgar Henriques, Carl A. G. Maertens, William T. Rapose, P. E. R. Strauch.

Tenth Precinct, Fifth District—D. L. Akwal, William Y. Kwai Pong, Chas. K. Nottley, Frank J. Robello.

Eleventh Precinct, Fifth District—W. J. England, Charles H. Everett, E. K. Fernandez, Fred Goudie, R. W. Holt, E. Imhoff, Jesse P. Makainai, Albert McGurn, Isaac Testa, John H. Thompson, William E. Tirrell, Henry Zerbe.

There is nothing more delightful than the country correspondence which appears in the county seat papers. Here is a bit from the Shaw correspondent of the Chanute Blade:

"Edna Cline likes pumpkin pie. Lou Eastburn has a new dress. Madge Litzey likes to come to school at Shaw. Do you, Walter? Walter Pysher sat with Lulu Kimble to sing 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul.'—Kansas City Journal.

## WAR HELPS JAP WOMEN

Take Places of Teachers Who Go to the Front.

"The war in the Orient has done a wonderful thing for the women of Japan," said Immigration Inspector Richard L. Halsey. "You know, the war has drained the supply of men from the Mikado's empire, and among those who have gone have been the masters of the schools of Japan. These, before the war, were all men—and for the most part they were young men. It is the young men who are depended upon to guide the youth of Japan in the pathway of progress and civilization."

"It is estimated that the war has taken to the front 2500 of the school masters of Japan. Now, the schools could not be closed because the masters were taken away. That is not the manner of the government of Japan. And, as there were no more qualified young men to put in charge of the schools, the work of teaching has been taken upon themselves by the women."

"The effect has been remarkable, not least upon the women teachers themselves. It is said that they have improved by the discipline almost as much as their pupils, and that as a result the work of teaching the primary schools will be continued by the women, even after the war is over."

It has been a remarkable thing in connection with the development and modernization of Japan, that the women of Japan have not seemed to share the spirit, or at least the fruits of progress with the men. The Japanese man of today is a modern, up to date and in some respects a little ahead. The Japanese woman, so far as an outsider could judge her, has occupied a position no higher, or very little higher than that held by her sisters of the time before the Mikado drove out the Shogun.

Now, if the Russian war has taught the men of Japan that there is really room for their women on the more elevated plane held by her sisters of Europe and America, the war will not have been in vain even though Russia should not, in the eventuality, be driven out of Manchuria.

### Ewart Is Satisfied.

The following cablegram has just been received and pertains to the Hidalgo Plantation and Commercial Company's properties in Mexico:

"From Tapachula, State of Chiapas, Mexico.

"To Brainerd H. Smith, Honolulu, T. H."

"Found everything as represented in prospectus. Am satisfied."

"GEO. R. EWART."

Mr. Ewart's complete report will appear shortly.

### Salvation Army Entertainment.

Don't forget the The good Samaritan with a good musical will be presented at the Salvation Army hall, Thursday night, December 15th, for the benefit of The Corps' little brass band who are greatly in need of a few new instruments. Admittance including refreshments, 25c. It is for a good cause. Tickets now on sale.

### A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realized from simple speculation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way.

Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. A humbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets, but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood, and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It is a scientific remedy and a food with a delicious taste and flavor. One bottle convinces. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists here and everywhere.

## CASSAVA AS A PAYING CROP FOR THESE ISLANDS

It Grows Well Here, Is a Fine Food for Stock and Makes Excellent Starch—Jared Smith's Advice.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

Jared Smith, at the meeting of the Farmers' Institute, presented the following excellent paper on Cassava:

Cassava, Manioc or Pia has long been cultivated in Hawaii. Its value as feed for cattle is well known and there are several ranches where it is cultivated on a large scale for this purpose. It is used by the native Hawaiians to some extent as an article of diet and also for the manufacture of a crude laundry starch.

Cassava cultivation is now attracting considerable attention in Florida and the West Indies for the manufacture of both starch and glucose on a commercial scale. One starch factory has been in operation in Florida for six or seven years and within the last two years other companies have been formed and the area devoted to the cultivation of this crop is being rapidly increased.

It is said that about 40 per cent of the American corn crop is used for the manufacture of starch and glucose. The demand for corn is on the increase whereas the area suited to its cultivation has either been taken up or is gradually being devoted to other crops. The average prices received for the American corn crop are higher today than ten years ago and are each year showing a tendency to go higher. This rise is due to increase of population and increased food-consuming capacity of the people of the United States and also to the multiplicity of uses to which this important cereal is now put. Twenty years ago a full crop in all the corn states caused the bottom to drop out of prices for corn. I have seen corn sell for ten cents a bushel and have known corn to almost entirely supplant coal as fuel during winters following exceptional harvests due to favorable seasons. Ten cent corn has not been known for ten years and probably never will be known again in the United States. When any product falls in price the inventive genius of the modern manufacturer seizes the opportunity to convert it into new products. As long as corn was saleable only as meal for bread or as "shelled-corn" for fattening hogs and cattle the market for this grain was absolutely fixed according to the number of people who would eat bread made from the grain, and according to the visible supply of cattle and hogs to be fattened. The surplus was almost valueless except for fuel or when stored for speculative sales between seasons. The cheapness of this surplus and the enormous quantities often held as surplus caused manufacturers to seek new uses for the grain so that today corn is required for a score of purposes unknown back in the early days of the West.

A product which can only be used for one purpose fluctuates in value from year to year in direct ratio to supply and demand. Increase indefinitely the uses to which that product can be put without at the same time increasing the area planted to the crop and the value of the product is bound to rise. That is what has happened to the corn crop of the United States, and to rubber in Brazil, and to many other industries.

The question now arises what has the price of the American corn crop to do with the cultivation of Manioc in Hawaii. The prediction has been made by those interested in the business that if corn continues to rise in price during the next ten years as it has in the past decade, the time is surely coming when starch and glucose can no longer be profitably manufactured from this cereal.

The chief commercial value of starch arises from its use in the textile industries. Every thread used in the manufacture of cotton cloth of whatever character must be sized before the cloth is woven. Many finished cloths are sized after weaving. The principal sizing material is starch although other "sizers" are used by the weaver, such as gum tragacanth. Starch is used by paper manufacturers, by painters, tanners and in many minor industries—for the manufacture of dextrine or "gum" used on envelopes and postage stamps. Immense quantities are used for glucose manufacture. The uses and consequent demand for starch for purposes other than human or animal nutrition are growing year by year. In Germany and France starch and sugar are largely used for the production of alcohol.

The three great starch-producing crops are wheat, potatoes and corn. While all starches have certain qualities in common, the starch produced by potatoes, corn, rice, the sago-palm and wheat, each show certain individual characteristics. While in a sense starch is starch, the textile manufacturers have found out that potato starch cannot be used in exactly the same way as corn or wheat starch, so that in case of crop shortages the different starches are not capable of substitution.

Fifty years ago the starch from wheat was the only one used by weavers. Potato starch crowded out part of the wheat starch and now corn starch has crowded out a good deal of both. If corn continues to rise in price, and the conviction is confident-

ly expressed that that is the present and future tendency, some other cheaper starch must be found to take the place of corn starch. Corn starch lends itself better to the purposes of the cotton cloth manufacturer than does any other starch. Cassava starch approaches most nearly to corn starch in all its characteristics.

There is on an average about 18 per cent of starch in a potato tuber, nearly all of it recoverable in manufacture. The average for corn runs from 45 to 65 per cent and about 53 per cent can be extracted. Cassava averages 26 per cent starch in the fresh root. The extraction under old methods of manufacture has ranged from 15 to 20 per cent. Improvements in method made during last year make it possible to save 25 pounds out of the 26 present in every 100 pounds of fresh root.

An acre of potatoes yielding 100 bushels will produce about 1100 pounds of starch. An acre of corn yielding 40 bushels will give about 1200 pounds, while an acre of cassava producing 5 tons of roots will yield from 2000 to 2500 pounds of starch. These figures of yields are in each case conservative.

Aside from the utilization of cassava roots for the manufacture of starch the importance of this crop as a source of glucose is worthy of attention. The fresh cassava roots contain in addition to 26 per cent starch an average of 4 per cent of cane sugar. Experiments conducted on a commercial scale have shown that it is possible to get glucose from the fresh roots to the amount of 30 per cent of their total weight.

Recent reports from the West Indies give the cost of production of cassava as from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per acre; yield 5 to 10 tons of roots; profits \$25 to \$50 per acre. In Jamaica the roots are ground and dried and the meal is shipped to England to be manufactured into glucose. The factories are said to pay \$8 to \$10 per ton for the fresh roots delivered at the mill. In Florida the starch factories pay \$6 to \$8 per ton for the fresh roots. There are no glucose factories in Florida. The starch mills recover only 20 pounds of starch out of the possible 26 in every hundred pounds of root, but they save and dry the waste. This starch waste has a market value of from \$10 to \$12 per ton and is said to be in growing demand for feeding purposes, not only in Florida but throughout the Southern States.

Planters in Jamaica are said to be well satisfied with the profits to be derived from this industry and are not only rapidly increasing their acreage but are investing much capital in starch factories. The Florida factories are making good profits in the manufacture of starch, but the farmers who have undertaken contracts to supply the roots have been more or less dissatisfied with the prices offered. Improvements in methods of manufacture, methods of cultivation, improved digging tools for harvesting the crop, and especially the finding of a good market for the factory wastes are all working to give the contract grower better prices for his crop.

Cassava is a crop that can be grown with little labor. Where grown on an extensive scale practically the only hand labor required is that of planting the canes and digging the roots, and already somewhat crude machinery has been devised for both of these operations. The land is plowed rather shallow (so as to keep the roots of the plant near the surface), furrowed and cross-furrowed with rows four feet apart. The canes or old stalks of the plant are cut into joints from 4 to 8 inches long and a man drops two joints at each check-row. The "seed" is covered with a hoe or is plowed under. A disc-harrow is run between the rows two or three times to loosen the soil, keep down weeds and give the plants a good start. When the plants are two feet high there is no further cultivation. December and January are the best months to plant cassava in Hawaii. The crop is ready to harvest in from ten to twelve months. In Florida a "digger" of simple construction is in use. The cost of digging is there estimated at \$1.50 per ton. Digging the roots has always been considered the most expensive item of production in Hawaii. It is possible that we are behind the times in this regard. One man and team ought to care for 40 or 50 acres of cassava except at planting and harvesting time.

There are a good many points to be worked out if cassava is to be grown here. These cannot be touched on in a paper of this length. Starch is like sugar in that it takes almost nothing from the soil. Hawaii disposes of some thirty million dollars worth of sunshine, air and water in the shape of sugar every year. While there may not be much water that is not required for the sugar crop it has always seemed to me that there is a good deal of air and sunshine going to waste for want of some one to enjoy and profit from them. Cassava does not require irrigation and makes good crops with a fair amount of rainfall. I have said nothing about its wonderful value as a forage plant. The forage value of cassava is well known. It ought to be more widely cultivated by stockmen on that account alone.

There is, it seems to me an opportunity here for the development of a profitable manufacturing industry. There is room for starch factories in a good many localities in the islands provided there is a good supply of

## PLANNING TO SAVE WATER

Holloway Hopes to Give Honolulu a Gravity System.

The new Kalihi reservoir back of Kamehameha school will be completed, it is estimated by the Department of Public Works, by the middle of January. It will have a capacity of about three millions of gallons.

"This reservoir will provide a reserve supply of water for the Kalihi and Palama districts," said Superintendent of Public Works Holloway. "It will be supplied by the King street pumping station and will be filled with water every night and thus will insure a supply to the people in that part of the city at all times. As matters stand now after we shut down the pumps the people can get no water until they start up again at 6 o'clock in the morning. We shut down the King street pump, as a rule, at 6 p. m. To be sure we try to keep up the supply from the Beretania street pump, but there has been some difficulty in doing this heretofore and hence the plan for building the new reservoir."

"What we really need is a gravity system. As we have planned for this there can be enough water stored in Nuuanu and Kalihi valleys to supply Honolulu and carry the city through any ordinary season of drought. We have hope, moreover, that we will be permitted to go ahead with this gravity system after the Legislature meets. It is a most important matter, as you can see, for a good water supply means not only that the health of the citizens will be conserved but also that the city beautiful will be attained."

"The gravity system as we have planned it, calls for the conservation of the Nuuanu and Kalihi waters. We have prepared the plans for an immense storage reservoir in the Nuuanu valley to hold 100,000,000 gallons of water in the first place. You see that is a pretty good reserve supply. This reservoir will be at an altitude of 300 feet above sea level, giving plenty of fall to supply the city by gravity."

"Then we would have a smaller reservoir, although at a greater altitude, in the Kalihi valley. And we figure that by a system of tunnels this source of supply could be made to yield a great deal more water than comes from the valley now. This reservoir would be at a considerably greater altitude than the one in Nuuanu."

As a matter of fact, what with the rainfall on the island and the underflow, there is really no reason why Honolulu should not have a gravity water system that would be a long way ahead of the present pumping system—and the Territory get the water cheaper at that. There is water in the Nuuanu stream, some water all the time, and generally the flow is abundant. Added to this the Kalihi water could be developed, as suggested by Mr. Holloway, who has made a study of the matter, so that there is small doubt that these two sources alone would give all the water needed.

And if they did not there are abundant additional sources of supply. The city, from its situation, is one moreover that it should be wonderfully easy to supply with water on a gravity system.

## CHARGING ALL THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR

A tale comes from Hilo of heavy freight rates which, if true, is discouraging to a development of local Hilo enterprises.

Hilo parties have engaged in the business of cutting kon logs from a forest back of the town and have sent a number of shipments to San Francisco, paying \$7.50 per thousand feet, board measure. A large shipment was ready for the last steamer Enterprise, but it is stated that the captain informed the shippers that he had received instructions that hereafter the freight rate would be \$24 a thousand. The shippers objected that the rate was prohibitive, but the captain persisting, they declined to ship, whereupon the Enterprise returned to San Francisco nearly empty and partially in ballast.

This statement is made by reputable persons and, if correct, shows an exceedingly short-sighted policy on the part of those controlling the steamer Enterprise. It is to be hoped that there is an explanation other than that the steamship company is trying to tax a small and struggling industry all that the traffic will bear.

### YOU TAKE DESPERATE CHANCES WHEN YOU NEGLECT A COLD.

It should be borne in mind that every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality and makes the system less able to withstand each succeeding cold, thereby paving the way for more serious diseases. Can you afford to take such desperate chances when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds, can be had for a trifle? Sold by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Water for the mill. Or a glucose factory could be erected in Honolulu, where there is already an acid manufactory with a capacity much greater than its present out-put to work up cassava meal which latter could be manufactured at comparatively slight cost on the plantations where the crop is grown. This is a matter which ought to prove of interest to those who own or control large bodies of land from which they at present receive but very small returns.

JARED G. SMITH.

## ASSESSORS IN SESSION

Conclude That They Can Do Nothing At This Time.

The tax assessors from the several districts in the Territory met in the office of Assessor J. L. Holt as a Board of Equalization yesterday, but because there was nothing before them to equalize, the meeting was not productive of results.

"We met," said Mr. Holt, "because the law makes it mandatory upon us to meet for this purpose in December. But there were no data before us, and none available, and so we could do nothing. The purpose was to have a discussion of the tax levy for the coming year, and to get the ideas of the various assessors upon what changes, if any, it is desirable to have made in the tax laws at the coming session of the legislature."

"But, as I said before, there were no data to go upon, and so the meeting adjourned at noon today without taking any action whatever. The adjournment was taken until March 6, 1905. By that time we will have figures, and there will be something for us to go upon. You see, we will begin to get returns from taxes next month, and the Planters' Association meets in February, and we will have all their reports to go upon. We expect to be able to act much more intelligently at that time. Oh, yes; there was a full meeting of the Board. Territorial Treasurer Campbell presided at the meeting, and all the assessors from the outside districts were present."

The assessors from the various districts are: First district, Oahu, J. L. Holt; second district, Maui and Molokai, W. T. Robinson; third district, Hawaii, N. C. Williford; fourth district, Kauai, J. K. Farley.

## SENATOR LANE WILL KEEP ALL PROMISES

Senator John Lane has not entirely mapped out his line of campaign during the next session of the Legislature, but it is his purpose to keep faith with the electorate by supporting the introduction and passage of every measure proposed in the Republican platform.

"I intend to carry out the promises I made during the campaign," said the senator yesterday. "I supported the Republican platform from first to last, and the promises I made to the voters I intend to keep. If I did not, my election would have been effected under false pretences. I have no ambition, as a legislator, to play fast and loose with my constituents."

## KEOHOKALO MET THE PRINCE

Morris KEOHOKALO, who returned last week from Washington, says that he met Prince Cupid in San Francisco, but there was no friendliness in the meeting. Morris has nothing to say of his experiences in the east, except that he thinks the national capital and other Eastern cities he visited are well worth living in.

## Impure Blood

When the blood is pure and the bowels are regular, there need be but little fear of sickness. Keep two grand medicines in the house; and use them when you first begin to feel poorly. Recovery will be prompt, and serious sickness prevented.



Mr. Fred Pierce, who resides at South Terrace, Adelaide, S. Australia, sends this letter with his photograph.

"For some years I have been a boundary rider on some of the far northern sheep and cattle stations. I had severe attacks of indigestion, and my blood would often get very impure. My skin would be covered with blotches, and my general health greatly affected. Whenever these attacks would come I would procure Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I always found that the Sarsaparilla would quickly purify my blood and strengthen my digestion; while the pills would correct my constipation and biliousness."

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.







## PAYS LAW'S LAST DEBT

**Murderer of Albion J. Glennan Hanged in Oahu Jail.**

In Oahu prison at a little after 11 o'clock yesterday morning Matsumoto Moritaro paid with his life for the murder of Albion H. Glennan.

The man died game—or stoic. Perhaps with a Japanese of the lower class it is much the same thing. The rain beat down dully upon the prison at all events, and upon the few who the law had allowed to gather under the big tree in the jail yard to witness the execution, although the man who was hanged was under an improvised shelter on the gallows. The gallows had been erected in the jail yard, just where the door of the main corridor opens out into it, and the murderer and his guards and the clergyman who accompanied the party of the condemned stepped directly out upon an inclined plane that led up to the platform where the drop was. The arrangements for the execution, which had been supervised by High Sheriff Henry, were most complete. The execution itself passed off without a single hitch and there was as little that was unpleasant about it as could possibly be upon an occasion of this kind. The infliction of the last penalty of the law is not, at any time, a pleasant thing to see, nor to manage. The execution of Moritaro was as little unpleasant as it is possible for an execution to be.

The condemned man, while those who had been invited to witness the execution gathered, waited in his cell in that corridor of the jail where are confined seven other men accused of murder. The witnesses, only officers of the law, physicians and representatives of the local press, had been told to be at the prison at 10:30 a. m. It was just a little before eleven when High Sheriff Henry, taking the death warrant in his hand, led the way to the cell of Moritaro. The man, pallid with that peculiar jail pallor that shows strangely in men of the yellow races, stood at the door of his cell, his hands clasped together, while the High Sheriff read the warrant to him through the bars. It was rather a long ordeal, but aside from that clasping together of his hands the Japanese showed no sign of agitation.

When the Sheriff had concluded the reading the warrant was handed to Chester Doyle, who translated it into Japanese as rapidly as he could. Moritaro, while this was going on, seemed for the first time to understand that his last hour had come—but he was still not agitated. He listened to the reading, grunting occasionally after the manner of Asiatics who thus show that they understood an interpretation. When the reading had been finished a full officer came forward with the traps and the cell door was thrown open. At once Moritaro stepped out into the corridor, laughed a contented and of laugh and shook hands with the High Sheriff.

"He is happy now," said Rev. Motokawa, who has been the spiritual adviser of the murderer. The straps were adjusted quickly, then Moritaro, a guard supporting him on either side, stepped cheerfully and briskly as he could with the straps on him, up the short flight of stairs and along the corridor that led to the gallows. He called out as he went "good bye!" to the men whom he had left in the cells in his corridor. It was significant that there was no response to this. Perhaps those he was leaving, over whom a like fate may be impending in the future, realized his fate more keenly than he did.

The rain was falling dully, monotonously. Moritaro stood upon the gallows facing toward the jail with a hard at either hand, as calmly as he stood in his cell while the death warrant was being read. The crowd under the big tree in the jailyard, the guards who stood with their guns present in a line facing the gallows seemed to have a keener interest in what was coming than the man most concerned.

Foritaro, the Japanese clergyman beside him, began talking almost at once, talking in Japanese. "He said: I do not believe that Mr. Glennan is a wise man in his treatment of Japanese workmen, but that does not excuse me for my great sin, and in God's providence I must now die for crime."

I am very sorry that my bad deeds vex Mr. Glennan's family in such a painful condition. May God bless me.

I wish to thank all officers in jail and my Japanese friends for their great kindness which now helps me to die. I have been in prison I have learned the Japanese alphabet and can read a little. Before the true loving I have earnestly repented of all sin and through Christ I believe has pardoned me and I can die in peace with the hope of Heaven." The clergyman translated this for the crowd and while he was rendering the words into the English the murderer stood around upon the crowd and uttered good bye to some Japanese newspaper men in the crowd, bobbing his head as he gave the salutation after the Japanese manner and smiling in an engaging way.

Then, when the interpretation had been finished Warden Kamana drew back quickly over Moritaro's head, and the noose was adjusted at his neck. The Rev. Mr. Motokawa, kneeling in prayer, sinking down upon his hands and knees. It had been arranged that when the clergyman pronounced

## WIN A HOME FOR SENATE

**Secretary Must Move Out of His Office.**

It has been practically decided at last that the Senate will not meet in the upper hall of the Capitol building, but that Secretary Atkinson shall be routed out of his room, removing his office into the apartment now occupied by Mr. Buckland and the Governor's staff of clerks, and that the clerks shall be moved into rooms to be improvised for them in the upper corridor.

This was the determination arrived at yesterday after a consultation between the Governor, Commissioner of Public Works Holloway and Senators Dowsett, McCandless, Isenberg, Lane and Achi. This gives the Senate the same quarters that it had at the last session, and is the best that can be done in the present cramped quarters at the disposition of the government. Nevertheless, it is not altogether satisfactory to the parties at interest.

For instance, nobody knows how Secretary Atkinson will like being moved around like a pawn in a chess game. Then, the Governor's staff of clerks have a lot of bulky archives that it will doubtless be found cumbersome to move about from place to place. Indeed, it has been suggested that it might be better to build a couple of rooms for the use of the Secretary on the western verandah of the Capitol building opening out into the room of the clerks on the one hand, and into the office of the Governor on the other. This would put the Secretary conveniently close to his chief, and at the same time have him where he could more effectively oversee the work of the clerks.

On the whole, however, the matter will not reach a satisfactory permanent solution until the territorial government has more house room. A new building for the several departments, all of them would be the proper thing. This would leave the Capitol free for the Governor and his immediate staff and the Attorney General and his staff on the upper floor, while the lower floor could be used altogether for the meeting of the two houses of the legislature. Take the throne room, as at present, for the House, with a room of similar dimensions across the hall for the use of the Senate when it is in session, and no better arrangement could be devised.

S. Kanewanu, defeated Democratic candidate for the House from Kauai, has begun suit for \$1000 damages against J. K. Lota and H. J. Willis, whom he charges with having ejected him from the Court House at Hanalei, where the election was held, while the votes were being counted.

Lyles—"Did you ever come across a more conceited fellow than Bulger? They say he is an atheist; and I believe he is." Bonter—"I wouldn't like to go so far as that; but I do know that he doesn't recognize the existence of a superior being."—Town and Country.

ed the word "Amen," the trap would be sprung. The prayer, not a long one, was finished.

And the murderer of Albion J. Glennan was hurled into eternity. His neck was broken by the drop, so nicely had the weights been balanced, and the man died instantly, although the medical jury, Drs. Moore, Sinclair and Oyama, did not pronounce him dead until fifteen minutes had elapsed. There was a slight convulsive movement after the drop was sprung, but that was all. The body, after it was cut down, was handed to the Japanese friends of the dead man.

The arrangements for the execution were as said before, supervised by High Sheriff Henry, although the actual details were looked after by Warden Kamana and Deputy Burke. The electrical arrangement of the drop was the design of W. L. Frazer.

The murder for which Moritaro was hanged was one of the most atrocious in the criminal history in the islands. It was committed on January 8th last. The man killed was Albion H. Glennan, engineer in charge of the Makawao ditch. Half a dozen sticks of dynamite were placed under Glennan's bed in his tent and exploded while he was asleep. He was instantly killed. Moritaro disappeared after the crime and there was no trace of him for some time. He was run down by Chester Doyle, who went from Honolulu to work on the case and got his first clues from overhearing conversations in the Japanese language. The murder came from Kauai to Oahu after three weeks hiding on Kauai and was finally arrested in Aiea. He made a complete confession to Sheriff Conely, who arrested him, and Chester Doyle, in the presence of several witnesses and the confession made a very strong part of the case against him. He claimed to have been beaten by Glennan and admitted that he had exploded the dynamite with intent to get even.

The case was fought through all the courts, and the end was reached on the gallows yesterday.

EVERYBODY USES CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

"Mothers buy it for croupy children, railroadmen buy it for severe coughs and elderly people buy it for a gripe," say Moore Bros., Eldon, Iowa, U. S. A. "We sell more of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than any other kind. It seems to have taken the lead over several other good brands." For sale by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## INSANE ASYLUM MUDDLE UP TO THE GOVERNOR

**It is Probable That Some Kind of Settlement of the Matter Will Be Reached on Saturday Next.**

The final decision of what shall be done by the government in the matter of the contract for the main building of the new insane asylum has gone over until Saturday next. Governor Carter himself has taken the responsibility for this additional delay of forty-eight hours.

This matter has been pending before the Governor for several days. It will be remembered that after this particular contract was let to the American-Hawaiian Construction Company, there was a hitch between the contractors and the Commissioner of Public Works relative to the kind of concrete block called for in the specifications, and relative also to the manner in which the blocks should be made. The contractors claimed that the specifications called for a block that should be tamped and pressed at the same time, and said that there was no machine made that would do the work—that, in fact, a block could not be tamped and pressed at the same time.

Mr. Holloway, on his part, urged that the specifications were perfectly clear, and wrote the contractors a letter urging that work on the asylum building should be proceeded with. At the same time, the Superintendent took the advice of the Attorney-General in the matter, and was told that he had the right to proceed to force the commencement of work—with the alternative of a forfeiture of the contract. Mr. Holloway, however, agreed to wait until Mr. Amweg, of the contracting company, who has gone to the Coast, could be heard from on the point of getting a machine to do the work specified.

At this point the contractors laid their case before Governor Carter, claiming that the specifications were not clear, and Mr. Holloway was asked to give his side of the case. The Commissioner of Public Works laid a long letter before the Governor on Tuesday, reciting what he had done, and advancing this proposition:

"I am perfectly willing to submit them (the specifications, to wit) to any engineer or architect of recognized standing as to whether there is any doubt as to what it is that the contractor is expected to furnish."

Upon this Mr. Gilman, of the contracting company, with his attorney, D. L. Withington, went before the Governor yesterday, and there was a session lasting during the better part of the afternoon. The case was threshed out in all its bearings, but it finally settled down to the one point that the contractors claimed that the specifications were not clear. But the parties at interest would not determine upon the choice of a man or men who would be satisfactory to arbitrate the disputed point.

As there seemed no other way to reach a determination the Governor, who had had notes of the entire hearing taken, finally consented to let the matter go over until Saturday to give the contractors time to communicate by cable with Mr. Amweg as to whether the question should be submitted to arbitration.

At that the matter rests until Saturday. On that day there will be another hearing, and a final determination, it is hoped, of the points at issue.

## ONE REPORT IS MADE, AND ONE IS COMING

**The Minority of the Federal Grand Jury Will Have Something to Submit to the Court Today.**

The majority of the Federal Grand Jury has presented its report, finding nothing upon which to base Colonel Curtis Haukea's political charges. There will be a minority report presented today—and then there may be something doing.

It is true, perhaps, that the minority report will give Colonel Haukea as little to go to Congress upon with a contest of the seat of the Delegate as the majority report has, because a minority of a grand jury cannot find indictments—but it is expected that the minority report will stir things up a bit, for all that.

In the first place it is current report that only the testimony of Democrats was heard before the jury, and the minority report says that United States District Attorney Breckons did not volunteer any of the witnesses.

The minority report, it is said, will contain some criticism of Mr. Breckons a good deal more unkind than that. The minority report, it is further rumored, will contain some criticism, also not kind, of Secretary "Jack" Atkinson, and it may be of some other Territorial officials, based upon the partisan testimony heard without giving the other side any hearing. Of course there is no means of knowing the truth of these rumors until the minority report is filed today, but the air was thick with them yesterday.

Also, there was some question among lawyers as to whether a grand jury could file a minority report—and, if it could, whether such a report was a privileged communication, leaving whoever might be roasted in it no recourse at law. But, after all, all that is matter for the lawyers. The minority report, it is announced officially, will be filed at nine o'clock this morning. The majority report follows:

Honolulu, December 15th, 1904.

To the Honorable Sanford B. Dole, Judge of the United States District Court, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: The special grand jury, empanelled, sworn and charged by you on the twelfth day of December, 1904, having concluded its duties, beg to submit herewith the following report:

The United States Attorney produced no witnesses to testify

(Continued on page 8.)

## THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

**An important Meeting Of the Farm Experts.**

Setting apart a Maui forest reserve, appointing a representative of the Territorial Board of Agriculture to attend the National Forestry Association convention in Washington in January, discussing the commercial possibilities of koe lumber exports and rubber tree propagation, and listening to reports of the fight being waged against destructive fruit and agricultural insects, formed the essential features of the meeting of the Board of Agriculture yesterday afternoon.

MAUI FOREST RESERVE.

The following resolution presented by the special committee on forestry was passed whereby the report of Prof. Hosmer on the Maui forest reserve was adopted:

"Resolved, that the Board of Agriculture hereby recommend the setting apart of the Government Forest land of Makawao, island of Maui, being a portion of said land of Makawao, containing 2081 acres, more or less, being indicated as a forest reservation, and also that those portions of the ahupuaa of Kailalulu, containing 5,718 acres is an important and valuable part of the Koolau forest which is a natural boundary of the forest aforesaid." The resolution called for notifying the Governor of the Board's action.

THE VOLCANO KOA.

Superintendent of Forestry Hosmer also presented the following report of his visit to the Koa forest back of the Volcano House, Hawaii, near the crater of Kilauea:

I beg to submit herewith a report upon my recent trip of inspection to the land of Keahou, Kau, Hawaii, made in company with Mr. F. S. Dodge at the request of the Bishop estate.

The tract visited was the lower half of that part of Keahou lying on the southeastern slope of Mauna Loa, between the lands of Olaa and Kapapala. A strip of about a mile in width on the Olaa side of this tract has been set apart by the Bishop estate as a private forest reserve. This area, 4500 acres, is fenced in and cattle are excluded from it. The remainder of the tract is leased to Mr. O. T. Shipman as a cattle ranch.

The portion of the tract containing the Koa forest about which the Bishop estate desires advice is a strip just west of the above described reserve. It extends from the Government road near Mr. Shipman's house to a paddock fence across the tract at an elevation of about 5000 feet, some five miles in length by a mile or more in breadth; an area of between 4000 and 5000 acres.

On this section, particularly on its upper half, is a fairly heavy stand of large Koa (acacia koa) trees. The forest is practically pure Koa, there being few other trees in mixtures. Beneath the Koa is a dense jungle of tree ferns (Cibotium menziesii).

The Koa trees are of good size and quality, many of the larger ones being from 80 to 100 feet in height and from two to six feet in diameter, breast high. These trees are mature and in my judgment ought soon to be cut and utilized.

The local conditions are such that with proper facilities for handling the logs the large trees could be felled and got out of the forest at reasonable cost. The demand for Koa is believed to be great enough to insure a market for the product, and a fair profit, if the work is handled in a business like way by the right people. The proposition therefore may be regarded as a feasible one from a business standpoint.

Considered from the point of view of the forester the removal of valuable trees, when mature, is distinctly good policy, provided always that the work is done in such a way that another crop is insured. This, indeed, is the key note of forestry.

On the land in question I believe that the value of the Koa forests is greater because of its commercial importance than for any other reason, that provided the work were done in accordance with forestry methods, the mature trees could be lumbered without detriment to the permanent productive value of the forest; and, provided an assured market can be secured, that the logging of the tract at this time is good business policy for the Bishop estate.

In my report to the Bishop estate I shall, therefore, recommend that the tract be logged, provided suitable arrangements can be made as to stumpage prices, and provided also that certain regulations, to be contained in my report, be made a part of the contract.

Very respectfully,

RALPH S. HOSMER,

Superintendent of Forestry.

Mr. Thurston spoke of a sandalwood grove which he accidentally stumbled on recently in the vicinity of this Koa forest. The trees were vigorous, the largest eighteen inches in diameter, and were scattered over an area of ten acres. The trees were full of seeds and flowers. He considered it a valuable asset to the ground on which it was growing and hoped it would be saved.

PULLMANS AFTER KOA.

Mr. Carter stated that he had heard that the Pullman Car Co. was inquiring after Koa. He did not know whether they would make an effort to obtain the wood from Hawaii or not.

The Pullman people have always used expensive and rare woods in furnishing the interiors of their cars. Koa would show to advantage in any car and alongside of any other wood.

DELEGATES FROM HAWAII.

A letter to Governor Carter from Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department was read, in which Ha-

(Continued on Page 8.)

## GOES NOW TO THE JURY

**Close of Emmett May's Trial Today.**

Closing addresses of counsel to the jury in the trial of Emmett May for embezzlement will begin at 10 a. m. before Judge Robinson. Shortly after 3 p. m. yesterday the defendant's case was closed and the prosecution put on no rebuttal.

When it came to discussing instructions of the court by counsel, the jury were excused and, the argument developing into a protracted wrangle, they were called in again after 4 o'clock and excused over night.

A. S. Humphreys, W. G. Cooper, W. R. Farrington, Edgar L. Lewis and C. M. Cooke in the morning testified to the good character of the defendant. Mrs. Silva and Louis R. Medeiros gave evidence of conversations in which Mrs. Bettincourt spoke well of May's treatment of her.

The defendant took the stand in his own behalf. His direct examination was still in progress when recess was taken from 12 to 2 o'clock. He went over the already familiar story of obtaining proofs of Bettincourt's death, his going on the widow's administration bond, his investment of the \$1000 insurance money in his own planing mill stock and his offer of the certificate of stock to Mrs. Bettincourt after the mill enterprise had turned out unsatisfactory. Previously he had kept the stock as security for his signature on the bond.

May told about the consultation Mrs. Bettincourt had with him, Dutra being present, when he proposed to invest her money. According to him the woman and her friend were very well pleased at the offer. Later Mrs. Bettincourt interviewed him by herself, asking him not to let Dutra know where her money was invested because she owed Dutra money. This he promised.

Defendant proceeded with his story in the afternoon. When he found that Mr. Bittling had written to the home office of the Germania Life Insurance Co. about the Bettincourt policy, he went to that attorney's office and called him a "contemptible blackmailing scoundrel." He went to Bittling's office when he heard the lawyer was bringing the matter before the grand jury, and told Bittling that he knew he (Bittling) was not acting honestly. Bittling told him he was only acting on the civil side and had gone before the grand jury merely to give his evidence.

Cross-examined by Attorney General Andrews, the defendant said he was president of the Pacific Mill Co., answering too quickly for Mr. Dunne's objection, which was sustained and the answer struck out. He did not tell Mrs. Bettincourt the Pacific Mill Co. was a good thing, but spoke of "a mill proposition," telling her he was going to form a mill company. This was before the insurance draft came. The Pacific Mill Co. was formed. Objection was sustained to question of who the officers of the Pacific Mill Co. were, also to the question if it ever paid any dividends.

Mr. Andrews showed the certificate of stock in the company to Mrs. Bettincourt, and defendant said it was in his possession until the time of this trial. Objection was sustained to question if all of the company's stock was in defendant's possession. Also, to the question of who kept the books.

Defendant said "the officers" issued that certificate. All of the handwriting in it excepting the signature of W. P. Barry, secretary, was his own. He denied he testified that Dutra and Mrs. Bettincourt went to his office and asked him to keep the money. When the draft came from New York he deposited it in his own name. Mrs. Bettincourt told him to. He knew that the money belonged to the estate and that the estate was not settled.

"You knew that it was trust money?" Objection to the question was sustained.

Defendant knew that the money was payable to the estate of Jose A. Bettincourt. On objection to next question being overruled, he said he supposed that the draft and the money that was to come therefrom belonged to Mrs. Bettincourt.

"And to the creditors?"

"I suppose so."

Objection was sustained to questions about the Kaimuki lot, which the Attorney General claimed were proper because Mrs. Bettincourt testified she did not accept the offer of the lot as she found that they did not belong to May.

Objection was sustained to the question if there was any legal connection between the Honolulu Investment Co. and the Pacific Mill Co. This was asked with reference to May's offer to Mrs. B. of a house belonging to the H. I. Co. rent free until he could redeem her Pacific Mill Co. stock. Objection was also sustained to the question of how long defendant was acquainted with Dutra before the incidents of this case.

"Call Dutra!" Mr. Dunne exclaimed over and over again.

PLEADINGS.

Kahillalau yesterday pleaded not guilty to his indictment for murder in the first degree. Judge Robinson ordered the trial set in its order.

Ah Kow, through his attorney, W. A. Whitting, had his plea to indictment for assault and battery reserved till Monday.

In the case of Ng Gang and Wai Sing Yick against Y. Van Hing and Lau Cheng Tai, a general denial and a motion for a bill of particulars have been filed by A. S. Humphreys, attorney for Y. Van Hing.

HABEAS CORPUS.

High Sheriff Henry made return to the writ of habeas corpus for which

(Continued on Page 8.)



## NEXT TERM JURY PANELS

### The Fishery Tabu In Supreme Court.

(From Thursday's Advertiser)

Kahiliatua's plea to indictment for murder in the first degree was further continued until 9 o'clock this morning on motion of his counsel, A. M. Brown, before Judge Robinson yesterday morning.

Emmett May's trial for embezzlement of \$1000 life insurance money will be resumed before Judge Robinson at 10 o'clock this morning, having been continued over yesterday on account of the Judge's sitting in the Supreme Court.

#### JANUARY TERM PANELS.

Before Judge Robinson, who is to preside at the January term of the First Circuit Court, venire were issued yesterday for grand and trial jurors to deal with criminal matters. The grand jurors are to appear on Tuesday, January 3, and the trial jurors on Wednesday following, at 10 a. m.

Before Judge De Bolt a venire for jurors in his court at term was issued, returnable at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, the 17th of January.

Judge Gear's venire will not be issued until after he returns from San Francisco.

Below are the lists of jury panels as drawn:

#### GRAND JURORS.

Wm. H. Hoogs, Arthur H. Jones, A. J. Smithies, John P. Mendola, Fred Goudie, Patrick McGrath, Pierre Jones, A. E. Murphy, I. Livingston, John H. De Fries, E. L. Doyle, Chas. Schoellkopf, Albion F. Clark, Wm. Blaisdell, Thos. H. Kennedy, I. Rubinstein, Manuel Leal, Leonard G. Kellogg, C. A. De Cew, Axel L. Ljunggren, P. S. Dodge, F. L. Johnson, Hiram Kolomoku.

#### ROBINSON'S TRIAL JURORS.

C. H. Atherton, Lawrence K. Sheldon, James H. Cummings, Edgar Henriques, A. L. Wyman, Chas. Girdler, E. E. Hartman, Geo. Poe, E. T. Dreier, F. E. King, Louis R. Medeiros, L. R. A. Hart, Wm. J. White, Wm. J. Karrant, J. J. Greene, Frank J. Robello, T. P. O'Brien, J. A. H. Viera, Richard Weedon, Albert McGurn, Horace Mahaulu, Ernest Renkin, J. S. Azewdo, Thos. C. McGuire, John A. Templeton, Ben Naukaka.

#### DE BOLT'S TRIAL JURORS.

L. M. Vettesen, Chas. O'Sullivan, Chas. S. Desky, Ernest E. Lyman, Chas. M. Keahinu, John H. Thompson, Elmer M. Cheatham, S. J. Alencastro, M. Brasch, E. Ingham, John W. Rankin, F. W. Beardslee, Thos. Honan, E. M. Boyd, C. M. Cooke Jr., A. W. Howe, Chris. J. Willis, M. J. Bissell, T. R. Lucas, Ed. Imhoff, John McGuire, Andrew Brown, R. N. Mossman, W. W. North, Chas. Lambert, John M. Atiu.

#### FISHERY RIGHTS.

Fukunaga's petition for a writ of habeas corpus to obtain discharge from sentence by District Magistrate Hoonaka of Ewa for breaking the tabu in Oahu Railway and Land Co.'s Honolulu fishery, was heard on appeal from Judge De Bolt's decision dismissing the writ by the Supreme Court yesterday. Justices Hartwell and Hatch and Judge Robinson constituted the court. George A. Davis appeared for the writ and S. M. Ballou to oppose it. The case is an important one, tending to settle the scope of the exception of vested rights in proprietary sea fisheries by Congress in the sections of the organic act making all sea fisheries of the Hawaiian Islands free to citizens of the United States.

#### TAX APPEAL DECIDED.

A decision of the Supreme Court splits the difference between the return and the assessment in the case of A. Perry's appeal from the Tax Appeal Court with reference to an improved lot on the southeasterly side of Kewalo street, Honolulu, second lot from Lunalilo street, having a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 270 feet. It was returned at \$2000, assessed at \$4500 and valued by the Tax Appeal Court at \$4000. On the appeal further evidence was taken by the Supreme Court, which places the valuation at \$3500. Appellant in person. Robertson & Wilder for assessor.

#### TO VACATE ORDERS.

John A. Cummins in his suit for revocation of a deed of trust has given notice by his attorneys, Smith & Lewis and Louis J. Warren, to the respondents, excepting the trustee, and their attorneys, A. S. Humphreys for the adults and F. E. Thompson for the minors, that he will present motions to Judge Robinson tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to vacate the orders continuing the hearing of demurrers. Mr. Warren makes affidavits saying that on November 28 Judge Gear set the demurrers for hearing on December 12, that he appeared at the time and place set for the hearing in Judge Gear's courtroom, wherein Judge Robinson was presiding over all matters set for hearing by Judge Gear, and there and then was apprised that Judge Robinson had, prior to 10 o'clock, made an order continuing the hearing of the demurrers until January 9 without notice to affiant. He represents that the orders were inadvertently made by the court and without sufficient cause, and that great inconvenience and unnecessary delay to himself and petitioner will be caused unless the orders be revoked. Further, he says he will be unable to be present at the hearing on January 9, being obliged to attend the trial of an action at the December term of the

Third Circuit Court at Kailua, from which he will be unable to return to Honolulu until about January 16 or thereafter.

#### DEPOSIT ON CONTRACT.

By their attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, E. J. Lord and J. J. Belsor, suing for an injunction against John Walker, C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, and J. H. Fisher, Auditor, file this replication:

"These repliants, saving to themselves all right of exception to the manifold errors and insufficiencies of the answers of the several respondents herein, for reply thereto say that said answers and each of them are untrue, uncertain and insufficient, and that they will prove their said bill to be true, certain and sufficient."

Plaintiffs contest the legality of an accepted draft on Theo. H. Davies & Co. in lieu of a certified check as deposit with a bid for the contract of dredging Alakea street slip.

#### PROBATE MATTERS.

Mary Phillips has received to Cecil Brown, executor, for \$8519.37, her one-half distributive share under the will of William Phillips, her late husband, also for all household furniture and possession of the realty that was a portion of the estate.

Judge De Bolt granted the petition of E. P. Kalama, guardian of Kahopio (W), a minor, allowing him to borrow a sum of money not to exceed \$500 on mortgage of Nuuanu valley property, at a rate of interest not to exceed 8 per cent, for the purpose of paying debts of the ward. C. F. Peterson appeared for the guardian, who, with the ward, was also present.

William W. Harris, administrator of the estate of Fritz J. Wilhelm, deceased, has filed his bond in \$10,000, with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. as surety.

#### CORPORATION POWERS.

Thayer & Hemenway for plaintiff, in the suit of W. Wolters against Moana Hotel Co., Ltd., a corporation, file a motion in the Circuit Court "to set a day certain at which to hear argument on the question of the authority of a corporation formed under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii to issue commercial paper."

#### COURT NOTES.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., by its attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, makes answer to the complaint of Kate L. Braymer against itself and others, in an action to quiet title, admitting that it is in possession of the land described in the declaration and that it claims an interest and estate therein adverse to the plaintiff, but denies all the other allegations in the declaration.

Tung Yau has begun a suit for \$2000 damages against Lilluokalani for failure to yield peaceable possession of three acres of taro-land in Manoa valley, which plaintiff alleges he leased and paid rent for but was prevented from occupying by Ane Hilo claiming to be the owner. Ane Hilo was recently in litigation with Lilluokalani over the property.

Argument on a motion to amend the complaint in the damage suit of Mrs. Makailili against the bark Olympia for the death of her husband was set by Judge Dole for the 27th inst., briefs to be filed the same time.

Judge Dole decided yesterday that the salary of H. C. Austin while he was under suspension as Auditor of Hawaii, which he recovered judgment for in the Territorial courts, is part of his assets in bankruptcy. A. G. M. Robertson and C. W. Ashford claimed the money as their fees for fighting Austin's battle in the courts. C. R. Hemenway, trustee of the bankrupt's estate, made the claim that has prevailed.

Joseph Smith da Costa has petitioned to be declared a bankrupt, his schedules giving liabilities of \$246.42 and assets of \$121.

## NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOMS

The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce is occupying new and handsome quarters on the third floor of the Stangenwald building. The quarters are very desirable and there is a lack of interrupting street noises such as were experienced in the Hackfeld block. The former rooms fitted up and loaned to the Chamber by H. Hackfeld & Co., were quite handsome, the ceilings adorned with scenes illustrative of the objects of the Chamber of Commerce, but the passing of electric cars and heavy trucks often drowned out all sounds of debate and conversation.

## NURSING MOTHERS

"A richer milk than milk" is good food for nursing mothers. Scott's Emulsion is the rich cream of cod liver oil, and contains ten times as much cream as milk does.

The nursing mother must eat with the purpose of producing good, nourishing milk for her baby. A little Scott's Emulsion is often a very wise addition to her daily diet. If through nervousness or weakness her milk is a failure, Scott's Emulsion will help make it a success.

The baby gets the benefit, too, when the mother takes Scott's Emulsion. The same remedy brings new strength and nourishment to both.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, 400 Pearl Street, New York.

## THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AS AN IRON MINING COUNTRY

Editor Advertiser: Your paper being a champion of diversified industries, I beg to call the attention of students of Hawaiian industrial possibilities to some facts in connection with our mineral resources. As an independent proposition the iron mining here may prove to be not sufficiently remunerative, considering the lack of fuel on the islands, but the difficulties in securing the return freights both ways are such as to give this question a different aspect. On one hand our sugar vessels seldom find sufficient return freights from the coast; on the other, vessels loaded with merchandise from Oregon and Washington complain of the lack of return freights on the way back. Both facts constitute an obstacle towards commercial and industrial development. Should some articles, always on hand for transportation either way, be found, this difficulty would be eliminated. The Northwest of the Pacific Coast abounds in coal mines; there are coals of inferior quality not good enough for other purposes, but good for smelting purposes, that always may be carried here, be it instead of ballast. On the other hand in our red and yellow soils, exceedingly rich in iron, we have an amount of iron ore without limit. This ore may be transported to the Northwest smelters.

All this at the first glance sounds as a queer revelation, but it will not be so if we consider the following facts: Taking the pamphlet by Prof. W. Maxwell on "Lavas and Soils of the Hawaiian Islands" as an authority in regard to the chemical composition of Hawaiian soils, we find that they are exceedingly rich in iron. Thus some samples of soils from Makawao, Maui, have given 58 per cent of oxide of iron plus 3.92 per cent of suboxide, altogether 61.92 per cent (page 38). The dark soil of Kokoalea on Oahu contains 70.40 per cent of oxide and 1.40 per cent of suboxide, altogether 71.80 per cent. The Kealia red soil (Kauai) gave 62.72 per cent of oxide and 1.92 per cent of suboxide, altogether 64.64 per cent of iron. The red Lihue soils analysis resulted in 0.84 per cent suboxide and 63.68 per cent of oxide, total 64.52 per cent. The red soil of Kilauea on the same island of Kauai contains 1.93 per cent of suboxide plus 67.06 per cent of oxide, total 68.99 per cent. Some red earths with the maximum of iron contents give as much as 83.68 per cent of oxide, which according to chemical formula of the sesquioxide in question (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) corresponds to 58 per cent of pure metallic iron.

I do not agree with Prof. Maxwell's theories on the origin of Hawaiian red and yellow soils through the effect of sulphuric and sulphurous acids vapors upon the lavas during volcanic activity, as set forth on pages 47-59 of the book. Nor do I think the author is right in calling these red and yellow soils "laterites." They are but first initial stages in the process of laterite formation, and it will take yet a mighty long time of rain-weathering till the most of their iron is gathered into packets and the balance of it, together with alumina and lime, undergoes a chemical combination with silica to form solid silicates of laterite. Professor Maxwell's theories of lava's disintegration by sulphurous vapors cannot stand, because, if he were right, the iron of our red and yellow soils would have been found in the shape of pyrites (sulphide of iron) and not in the form of sesquioxide and suboxide as we find it in them. As pyrites, these soils would have been perfectly worthless for mining purposes. The origin of these soils is explained sufficiently on general principles of weathering by warm tropical rains, hastened by the extreme porosity of certain volcanic products like our a-a flows and large deposits of volcanic ashes in some localities (Punchbowl, Hilo, Oahu), enabling rain waters to penetrate to a considerable depth.

The iron in our red soils is in the same form of free, anhydrous sesquioxide as it is in the red hematite ores, which supply 82.4 per cent of all American ores; and that our yellow soils contain it in the shape of free hydrated sesquioxide, viz: the same as in brown hematite, providing 11.7 per cent of iron to American smelters. (These figures as well as the rest of statistical figures are quoted from the U. S. Geological Survey Dept. Report: "Mineral resources of the U. S., 1900, Washington, D. C.)

In regard to pure iron contents, iron ores with but 20 per cent of it are considered to be the lowest that pay. Our red and yellow soils, as proved above, give considerably higher percentages of iron. For instance, let us compare the above mentioned Kokoalea, Oahu, ore, as well as the average red and yellow soils of the Hawaiian Islands with the ores of the now world famous Mesabi range in Minnesota, supplying 1-5 of the whole ores of the world, 1-3 of the whole ores of the United States, furnishing alone sufficient ore to make as much iron and steel as all Great Britain, the ore to which we owe the supremacy in iron production over England. (Francis H. Stacey: "The Iron Mines that give us leadership." The World's Work, Sept. 1904.)

(These figures are taken from the above quoted Geol. Survey Dept. Report as regards Mesabi range, and from Maxwell's "Lavas, etc." Professor Maxwell's figures for iron, phosphor, silica, sulphur, etc., have been given in the shape of oxides or acids. To make them comparable with U. S. data of pure elements, I have figured the amounts

of pure elements from corresponding chemical formulas.)

Comparing these figures we see that in our red and yellow soils we possess actual iron ores, of which some approximate in composition the best ores in the U. S.

It must be understood that, besides the contents of iron, of all other constituents of an iron ore only three are of importance: phosphorous, sulphur and titanium. All the rest: silica, alumina, lime, are of little consequence, because any lack of those elements in every ore is supplied artificially by properly compounded fluxes, whose purpose is to make the balance of minerals (after the separation of pig iron) fluid, and thus to enable it to leave the smelter and prevent choking.

As for those three elements, sulphur renders iron too brittle in its incandescent condition. Phosphorous has the same effect at low temperature. Fortunately the above analysis proves that the contents of sulphur and phosphorous in Hawaiian ores are even smaller than in the ores of Mesabi range.

In regard to titanium, I am sorry U. S. Geological Survey Report does not give the contents of American ores in titanium. We are therefore unable to compare just now. Maxwell analyses give the average in our red soils 4.5 per cent of pure titanium (corresponding to 7.6 per cent of its titanate acid) and in yellow soils, 6 per cent of titanium. Like sulphur and phosphorous it is an undesirable component of an iron ore, and this may constitute the only black cloud on our mining horizon.

Still the above U. S. Geol. S. Report (page 41) says: "It is not improbable that large deposits of titaniferous magnetics may be brought into demand, if the supply of ores free or nearly free from titanium is restricted."

The principal advantage of Hawaiian iron ores, however, which they share with the Mesabi range, is that both lie on the surface. There is this advantage that has made Mesabi range such a gigantic enterprise.

In the above quoted article of F. N. Stacy: "The Iron Mines that give us leadership." (World's Work, Sept. 1904), we read:

"Nowhere else in the world is it possible to buy an open field of iron ore in forty or eighty acre tracts; or to uncover a bed of ore, stretching in a single horizontal mass from one to three miles. Nowhere else is iron ore mined, as if it were sand, with steamshovels, locomotives, and trains of switching cars. Nowhere else is the cost of mining reduced to the trifling item of 20c. to 30c. a ton, which is one of the least important items in the value of the ore laid down at the furnace. Nowhere else is there an iron ore formation, from which the overlying stone capping has been planed off by glacial erosion and by flood and frost to a width of one-half to three miles, exposing an iron formation, covered only by a few feet of soil with from five to eight per cent of the whole 150 square miles of surface underlain with good ore. The Mesabi changes one's whole conception of iron mining. Instead of a mine deep down in the earth you see an open field from 20 to 200 acres. Instead of blocks of 'black rocks,' hard and massive as iron ore, you see acres of black and red and yellow dust.... and this is high grade ore. Instead of a hive of human beings, delving with pick and drill and shovel in dark and dripping caves, a thousand feet underground, a steam engine on the surface, guided by one man, scoops up ore in five ton shovelfuls and drops it into a railway train alongside. One great steam machine, in a sunlit field, does in an hour what would be a day's work of 500 men, working in the depth of an underground mine. For this revolution in mining, we have, of course, to thank nature first. The ore instead of standing vertically on edge, as in other ranges of Lake Superior region, and running down in deep and narrow wedges, often to a great depth, spreads out near the surface in great horizontal beds."

And so it is with the Hawaiian red and yellow soils. They might be sent to the seashore on trolley lines. Now reverting to the Report of the U. S. Geol. Survey Dept. to the page 57, we read:

"The total value at the mines of the 27,553,161 long tons of iron ore, produced in the calendar year 1900, is reported as \$66,500,504 worth, an average of \$2.42 per long ton. This indicates an increase of \$1 per ton or 70.4 per cent over the 1890 value of \$1.42 per ton. The lowest average value reported per ton was 82 cents in the State of Texas, where convict labor is employed in some of the mining operations. The highest value was \$3.71 per ton in Colorado."

The value of iron ore at the mine over the U. S. being 85c. to \$3.71 and the cost of production of a surface ore in Mesabi 20c. to 30c., there is a good margin of profit for the owners of a surface mine.

From page 65 of the same report we further learn that the following amounts and values of ore have been imported to the U. S. from abroad:

Years.	Long tons.	Values.
1896.....	682,806	\$1,036,917
1897.....	489,970	\$78,912
1898.....	187,208	\$25,548
1899.....	674,082	\$1,082,847
1900.....	897,831	\$1,303,196

The average price paid per long ton in 1900 for the imported ores was \$1.45 per ton. (The hematite ores pay 30 per cent

	Pure Iron.....	Silica.....	Manganese.....	Alumina.....	Lime.....	Magnesia.....	Sulphur.....	Loss by Ignition.....	Mokite.....
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Mesabi range (maximum).....	64.72	0.86	8.00	1.14	2.83	1.04	0.25	0.45	12.20
Mesabi range (minimum).....	51.51	0.27	2.15	0.18	0.54	0.13	0.01	Tr.	1.84
Kokoalea (Oahu).....	50.40	?	7.52	?	6.30	0.02	?	0.22	?
Average of 120 samples of red Hawaiian soil (mineral matter).....	21.00	0.16	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.15	.....
Average of yellow soils (mineral matter only).....	30.10	0.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.07	.....

duty. Other iron ores 40c. a ton.) Where did those duty paying ores come from? They came from Cuba, Spain, French Africa, Italy, Greece, England, Germany, Sweden, etc. If it can be imported from those countries, and pay a duty into the bargain, I do not see the reason why it could not be imported from the Hawaiian Islands to Pacific Coast smelters duty free?

Anyhow it seems worth while to look deeper into that matter.  
DR. N. RUSSEL.

## SANTA CLAUS MAIL BOATS

The volume of Christmas mails for the mainland this year hardly equals thus far the number of pouches and sacks sent away last year. The Mongolia took 178 sacks and the Aorangi yesterday took in but 80 sacks. However, the Alameda will undoubtedly take away the largest mail, for comparing the departures last year, the Siberia which left for San Francisco on December 21, 1903, took away 129 sacks. The Alameda sails for San Francisco on December 21.

No registered mail was sent away yesterday on the Aorangi, being a foreign vessel bound to a foreign port. In spite of this, however, much mail intended for registry was probably sent away with special delivery stamps thereon.

The 1903 Christmas mail was sent away as follows:  
Nippon Maru, Dec. 14, 130 pouches; Sierra, Dec. 15, 125 pouches; Siberia, Dec. 21, 129 pouches.

A big Christmas mail from the mainland will surely arrive on the Alameda due tomorrow morning from San Francisco. Then comes the Gaelic on December 20 and the Siberia on the 24th. The postoffice authorities expect one of the largest Christmas mails on the Ventura arriving on December 23, three days after Christmas. People in the east do not shop several weeks before Christmas. Business does not become brisk until a couple of weeks before the holiday, and therefore much of the Eastern matter will not arrive until after it is due.

The postoffice people feel somewhat proud of the manner in which they disposed of the mail which went away on the Mongolia. Not a single letter or package was left in the office when the big vessel sailed for San Francisco at 12:30 noon.

The vessel was delayed to take on the mail arriving on the Kinau, which carried all the Christmas matter from the other islands. The mail was delivered at the postoffice door at 11 a. m. There were over 6000 letters, besides packages. These had to be sorted and rearranged for distribution on the mainland, packages being made up separately for the states and territories, as well as the different railway lines.

## NEW WORKSHOPS FOR GOVERNMENT

Tenders for new Government shops on Kilauea street, Honolulu, were opened at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works yesterday. They were as follows:

J. R. Logan, 10 days, \$7.80 cubic yard masonry, \$5.90 brickwork.  
John Walker, 5 days, \$9 cubic yard masonry, \$5 brickwork.  
Cotton Bros. & Co., 60 days, \$9.50 cubic yard masonry, \$6 brickwork.  
Lord & Belsor, 20 days, \$7.47 cubic yard masonry, \$4.60 brickwork.

## MONGOLIA'S SILK TRAIN

Japan Gazette says: "The P. M. steamship Mongolia which left here Sept. 7th last, on her second voyage home, carried the 'banner' shipment of raw silk ever sent out of Japan, made up of 3151 bales, and her grand total including her China silk, was 3800 bales, worth approximately Y 3,475,000. The steamer arrived in San Francisco, on the 3rd Oct. and her silk after having been passed through the customs and transferred to the 14 freight cars, (these it must be remembered are of the large American type) which were requisite to carry it, was started on its way to its Eastern destination at 10:20 a. m. the 5th, with the result that 10 cars arrived Oct. 11th, at 9:30 a. m. being 143 hours 10 min. in transit, 3 cars Oct. 11th, 10 a. m. 143 hours 40 min. and 1 car Oct. 12th 8:35 a. m. 166 hours 15 min., all except 1 car, doing the journey of 3000 miles of railroading, in less than 6 days, almost express passenger time.

This was not only an extraordinary "train of silk" but the largest any "train of silk" but the largest any transcontinental railroad has ever had to handle shows what the recent extraordinary enterprise of the San Francisco Route is doing."

Representative Cooper, of Texas, tells a story about Gen. Sam Houston, of his state, and a practicing physician, who did not like the old general, being strenuously opposed to him politically. One day, after a heated political discussion, the physician said:

"General, I like you well enough socially, but politically I would not believe you on oath."

"I would believe you, doctor," was the quiet reply of the general.

"Then, sir," vehemently exclaimed the doctor, "you have a much better opinion of me than I have of you."

"Not a better opinion, doctor, but I simply have a little more politeness than you have."—Nashville Banner.



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OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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General Agent.

George Reno, an American newspaper man who went to Havana and obtained work on a daily paper there, did not get on well with his chief, former Chicago physician. They liked each other extremely, and the doctor took particular pleasure in getting Reno's copy beyond all recognition. One night Reno protested at some pencilling that was done. "I recognize your right to edit my stuff, doctor," said he, "but I must beg you to do in such manner that you will not hurt all of the infinitives. In this instance you have made my copy over into a bundle of phraseological kindred."

In reply, from the erudite manager: "You seem to be worrying yourself over a mere trifle, Mr. Reno. It is a split infinitive," replied Reno, after a moment of thought. "Is an attachment used on farms. It is a small implement that we fasten to the nose of a calf when we wish to wean it from mother."

"Have the New Yorkers got quite tired in their new mansion?" "Oh, they've got all their ancestors except a few who were hung on earth."—Town Topics.



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Honolulu.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record Dec. 12, 1904.  
Kauwekoolani et al by Cm to  
erry Burns ..... D  
erry Burns and wf to R A Wads-  
worth ..... M  
Kauwekoolani (w) to Jerry Burns..... R  
S S Desky and wf to John E  
Ocha ..... D  
Rocha and wf to Joaquin Car-  
valho ..... D  
Kupahu and hsb to G J Bec-  
ker et al ..... L  
K A Alona and hsb to Harriet  
Coan ..... M  
H Keoloha and hsb to W T  
Robinson ..... M  
punul (w) to Thomas Pahu et al  
Bannister and wf to Akeo..... L  
H B Rice and wf to Hawn  
Patty & Mat Co Ltd..... M  
Molani Estate Ltd to D Dayton.E

Kopaea et al by affit of mtgee to  
Et of S C Allen..... F A  
Kapohuli (w) to James Palkal..... D  
Hawn Fruit & Plant Co Ltd et al  
to Wahiawa Water Co Ltd..... D  
Hawn Fruit & Plant Co Ltd et al  
to Wahiawa Water Co Ltd..... D  
Ah Kai Kam to Lin Hop Wai Co..BS  
A Z Hadley by atty to C Ah Nee... R  
Entered for Record Dec. 13, 1904.  
John Kahuli et al to L L McCand-  
less..... D  
Est of Robert W Holt by tr to Geo  
Lucas tr ..... D  
John Paululi to Akana..... L  
R A Lyman to Hawn Agricultural  
Co..... CM  
Kahanuu Meek to Dowsett Co Ltd.  
Malikaalaa Kahiwi et al to L Y Alona  
Kopaea et al by mtgees and attys  
to George R Carter..... D  
Emma V Harrison and hsb to Edith  
M Davies ..... D  
Rose K Kapu and hsb to C W  
Spitz ..... M  
Robert P Walpa and wf to Henry  
H Renton ..... D  
S Nishiguchi to A S Cantin..... A H

Recorded Dec. 6, 1904.  
Iokewe Kuapuu and wf to Waiwala  
Company, M; 1-2 int in R P 2151, kul  
84, Kuaiwa, Waiwala, Oahu. \$200. B  
267, p 48. Dated Dec 5, 1904.

Port Mutual Ben Socy of Hawaii to  
Manuel Fernandez, Rel; rear por of  
lots 2 and 3, blk C, Asylum road, Ho-  
nolulu, Oahu. \$300. B 259, p 88. Dated  
Dec 3, 1904.

Manuel Fernandez to Manuel C  
Baptista, D; por kul 4034, Asylum road,  
Honolulu, Oahu. \$500. B 261, p 499.  
Dated Dec 5, 1904.

Anthony N Gilman and wf to Pioneer  
Bldg & Loan Assn of Haw. M; gr 322,  
Kulaokahua, Honolulu, Oahu. \$400. B  
267, p 51. Dated Dec 5, 1904.

Keawe (w) to Lupo (w) et al, D;  
aps 1 and 2, R P 1141, kul 3069, Haku-  
pua, Koolapoko, Oahu. \$1. B 264, p  
238. Dated Sept 15, 1904.

H M Dow by judge, bankruptcy judg-  
ment; H M Dow adjudged a bankrupt.  
B 265, p 314. Dated Nov 7, 1904.

H M Dow by referee to C R Hemen-  
way tr, appt Tr & Apprv Bond; trustee  
in bankruptcy of H M Dow. B 265,  
p 314. Dated Nov 30, 1904.

David K Naone and wf to J J Dunne,  
M; por R P 1762, kul 195 and bldgs cor  
South and Kawaiahao streets, Hono-  
lulu, Oahu. \$1350. B 267, p 53. Dated  
Dec 1, 1904.

Albert N Campbell tr to Elizabeth  
Wright, Rel; int in est of Jose, Espinda  
dec, Lahaina, etc, Maul. \$200. B 244,  
p 404. Dated Dec 5, 1904.

Sun Kwong Sing, Wai Co, Co P, D;  
rice planting, etc, Hanamaulu, etc, Ka-  
nai. Cap stock \$4200. B 265, p 315.  
Dated Nov 30, 1904.

Bank of Hawaii Ltd to H M Dow,  
Rel; por gr 1423 bldgs etc, Merchant St,  
Honolulu, Oahu; lot 9 blk 1 and lots 5  
and 7 blk 3, Pearl City, Ewa, Honolulu,  
Oahu; lots 1 to 8 (incl) blk E, Kapio-  
lani Park Add, Honolulu, Oahu. \$6000.  
B 187, p 360. Dated Dec 2, 1904.

S C Allen Est of by tra to Henry  
Smith, Rel; 1-4 int in ahp, Kahaloale,  
Hamakua, Hawaii. \$3600. B 256, p 498.  
Dated Sept 12, 1904.

Entered for Record Dec 14, 1904.  
Rachel K Hayselden to William G  
Irwin ..... D

Lydia B Coan to Mrs Sarah C  
Waters ..... D  
Henry Vieira Jr and wf to Henry  
Vieira Sr ..... D  
Henry Vieira Sr to E H F Wolter  
Tr ..... M

Manalua Walpa and hsb to Paa-  
hana Kamalle ..... D  
Pashana Kamalle to F Walpa Aka-  
na ..... D

Young Hun by atty to Mutual Bldg  
& Loan Soc of Haw. .... M  
Anton M Caldeira and wf to J W  
Fleming ..... D

Lucy Lani et al to Wailuku Sugar  
Co Ltd ..... L  
Walter A Ahl to Chang Yun Chap  
et al ..... Rel

Recorded Dec 7, 1904.  
Tom Ping Yee to Tom Quai, B S; int  
in 1-10 share in Hop Wo Co, Manoa  
valley, Honolulu Oahu. \$10. B 265, p  
319. Dated Aug 2, 1904.

Maria Ramao and hsb (A. R.) to  
Francisco Marques, M; lot 4, blk F,  
Kailani tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$100.  
B 260, p 323. Dated Nov 25, 1904.

James Palkal and wf to M W Tschu-  
di Tr, D; R P 2890, kul 22813, Pailan,  
Waiwala, Oahu. \$100. B 264, p 236.  
Dated Dec 5, 1904.

Hawn Fruit & Plant Co, Ltd, et al  
to Wahiawa Water Co, Ltd, Assmt; of  
land license dated Apr 6, 1901. \$1. B  
265, p 320. Dated Apr 18, 1905.

A W Eames to Wahiawa Water Co,  
Ltd, D; int in pors of Kaukonahua  
Gulch; streams of water; R W for  
flumes ditches, etc, Waiwala and Wai-  
alua, Oahu. \$1. B 264, p 238. Dated  
Oct 5, 1904.

Bishop & Co to Lal Tim et al, Rel;  
4 pes land, Dowsett Lane, Honolulu,  
Oahu. \$4000. B 496, p 51. Dated Jan  
21, 1902.

## EVERYTHING READY FOR CHINESE FAIR

There was a large and enthusiastic  
meeting of the committees and ladies  
interested in the success of St. Peter's  
fair held at the residence of Mrs. W.  
M. Graham yesterday afternoon, at  
which the costumes to be worn by the  
ladies were distributed.  
The buildings of this miniature Chi-  
nese city are well under way of con-  
struction. The jolly wax works com-  
mittee promise an entertainment that  
will be a stunner while numerous an-  
gels will grace the butterfly party.  
As for the chop suey booth, from the  
numerous private parties already for-  
med and the rapid sale of these special  
chop suey tickets, it is requested that  
those desiring to partake of this noted  
Chinese dish will purchase their tick-  
ets as soon as possible so that the  
committee may be fully and amply  
prepared to supply the required de-  
mand.  
The other committees report that all  
will be in readiness to supply the  
wants of the most fastidious from a  
baby doll to a house and lot at very  
reasonable rates. Change will be re-  
turned in all cases.

## SIX YEARS OF HAWAII AS REVIEWED BY A MUGWUMP

The Springfield Republican, which prints the following, needs  
some enlightenment by P. C. Jones:

Senator's Lodge's reference to Hawaii in his speech at Point  
Shirley might fairly be made an occasion for controversy concern-  
ing the wisdom of republican statesmanship in annexing those is-  
lands and making them a territory of the United States. "By their  
fruits ye shall know them," and the fruits of Hawaiian annexation  
are bitter indeed to the residents of the archipelago who brought  
about its change of political and international status.

The primary object of the annexationists in Hawaii was com-  
mercial. Other material benefits also were sought. It was to be  
a glad time for everybody after the American flag was raised per-  
manently over the islands. Please do not contradict us on this  
point, for the debate over Hawaiian annexation is still in the mem-  
ory of living men. As to the outcome, after six years of experience  
with territorial absorption, let us now quote two unimpeachable  
witnesses, the insular governor and the health commissioner, who  
have been at Washington the past summer with tales of woe. In  
June last, Dr. Charles B. Cooper of Honolulu, the health commis-  
sioner, made public this statement: "Though annexation was hail-  
ed with delight, it has been to us a source of disappointment and  
financial loss. All our revenues derived from taxes on imports that  
used to go to local benefit are now sent to the Washington treasury,  
thereby making our burdens much heavier than formerly."

Besides this, the application of the immigration laws of the United  
States has robbed us of the best laborers we could ever have—the  
Chinese." Even more authoritative is the statement made last week  
by the governor of the islands, George R. Carter:—

The annexation of the islands to the United States has not been  
a commercial success so far as the islands are concerned. Since  
we have been United States territory we have not made great  
progress. One reason for this is because the laws by which we are  
governed are not suited to the country. For instance, we have to  
obey the United States Land laws, and cannot rent government  
land for a period of more than five years at a time. As it takes from  
two to four years to raise a crop in our climate we cannot find any-  
body who will rent land for such a short period as five years. Thus  
we are deprived of a big income from government lands. Since  
we have been annexed Congress has never dredged our harbor. It  
is filling up, and thus prevents the landing of the largest vessels.  
As a result of this our traffic is falling off. We have dredged the  
harbor at our own expense since we have been annexed, but unless  
it is dredged again we will lose much of our traffic.

Those who opposed this particular annexation may now be for-  
given for saying that the Hawaiians got exactly what they wanted.  
Although prosperous as an independent republic, they sought an-  
nexation in the full legal or constitutional sense. They were even  
ready to abandon their system of oriental coolie labor on the plan-  
tations in order to become an American territory. And now they  
are disappointed and sore and full of complaints because the change  
has not resulted as they had anticipated. If they are chagrined  
over the material failure of annexation, have we in the United States  
any reason for thinking that we have profited by the annexation?  
That is the other phase of the question that deserves also to be con-  
sidered.

Our answer is that the United States has gained nothing  
substantial by the absorption of Hawaii which was not ours with-  
out absorption. From the American point of view, the advantage  
of controlling Hawaii lay largely in military considerations. By  
reason of its location in the Pacific, the archipelago presented at-  
tractions as a naval base, which, in the hands of another power,  
might have been inimical to our interests. But in order to monop-  
olize those advantages our country did not need to make Hawaii  
American territory. Have we not monopolized all the advantages  
inherent in Cuba as a naval base without annexing that island? By  
treaty Cuba has granted to the United States several harbors for  
use as naval or coaling stations, and no European power can gain  
a similar foothold there. The same course could have been pur-  
sued with Hawaii which was already independent. In fact, the  
old Hawaiian government had long since ceded to the United States  
the exclusive use of Pearl Harbor, the only sheltered water on the  
coast of the islands available for such uses.

The United States government for many years, moreover, had  
maintained a substantial protectorate over Hawaii, as against the  
possible earth-hunger of other powers, under a principle not dis-  
similar to the Monroe doctrine. The conditions, in short, were  
fairly complete for settling the Hawaiian question on the basis of  
continued Hawaiian independence supported by a moral influence  
emanating from this country like that which now encompasses  
Cuba and makes her as safe from foreign predatory raids as any  
small state in the world. The continuation of the reciprocity  
policy, which had been in force for some years between Hawaii  
and the United States, was all that was needed to perpetuate the  
commercial prosperity of the Hawaiian planters and people. Such  
was the policy which this newspaper advocated in dealing with  
those islands even before the Spanish war, and which six years  
of unsatisfactory experience with the annexation policy has visibly  
strengthened. In its main lines, this was the later Cuban policy.

The republican statesmanship in the Hawaiian case has not  
been wise, neither our lot nor that of the Hawaiians has been ma-  
terially improved. Nor can it be convincingly urged that the only  
error made was in not placing Hawaii in the same status as Porto  
Rico and the Philippines. Both those dependencies have their  
grievous commercial troubles, and it is certain that in making Ha-  
waii a colony outside the constitution the natural conflict between  
the spirit of a republic and the spirit of an empire would simply  
have been intensified.

## A PROMINENT PUBLISHER EN- DORSES CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Mr. Leon C. Streeter, proprietor of  
the Worcester, Cape Colony, Standard,  
says: "For the past seven years, or  
since we have been in South Africa,  
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has al-  
ways been kept in our household. My  
wife has found it to be invaluable with  
the children and croupy symptoms  
have disappeared with astonishing but  
pleasing rapidity under its influence."  
For sale by All Dealers and Druggists.  
Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for  
Hawaii.

"I wonder what it is," said the family  
man, "that makes landlords and jan-  
itors dislike to have small children in  
flats." "The small children, I guess,"  
replied the savage bachelor.—Philadel-  
phia Public Ledger.

## ATTEMPTED STRIKE ON GARDEN ISLE

A week ago yesterday there was an  
attempted strike on the part of the  
Japanese cane cutters at McBryde plan-  
tation on Kauai. They were to receive  
a couple of cents more per ton than the  
men at Waiwala compromised for, and  
yet they were not satisfied. The cutters  
managed to get the mill hands to join  
them, but Manager Stodart got around  
that by putting Chinese and Portuguese  
in their places, and the mill began  
grinding without trouble. The cutters  
saw that the strike was liable to be a  
failure and tried to compromise by  
splitting the difference, but Mr. Stodart  
refused. The mill hands feared the  
loss of their jobs and gave in and  
soon the cane cutters followed suit.

## FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

### Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an  
inherited or early developed tendency to distress-  
ing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and  
blood, becomes an object of the most tender  
solicitude, not only because of its suffering but  
because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration  
is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness  
and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of  
mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint  
themselves with the best, the purest, and most  
effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts  
and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching,  
irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest  
cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the allevi-  
ation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of wor-  
ried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land.  
Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy  
cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,  
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soothe  
the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and  
soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout  
the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEKROK  
LTD., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM.  
CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

## Read the Advertiser.

## EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

The INTER-OCEAN free for One Year.

By special arrangement we are enabled to offer the  
WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN, of Chicago, absolutely free of  
charge to all new subscribers to the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE  
(Semi-weekly), who send in their subscriptions between now  
and January 1st, 1905, such subscriptions to be for one year.

This does not apply to renewals.

The WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN is the leading journal of  
the Middle West and in addition to its perfect news service  
has many new and valuable features among which are its  
Farm Department, Forestry and Floriculture, Care of the  
Horse, Boys and Girls page, International Sunday School  
Lesson, Home Health Club, Health and Beauty Hints, New  
Household Ideas, Practical Cookery, Latest Styles for all  
Ages, Best Fiction, full Crop and Market reports.

This is undoubtedly the greatest premium offer ever made  
in this Territory, being something of lasting, practical benefit  
to all who take advantage of it.

SEMI-WEEKLY HAWAIIAN GAZETTE for one year  
with Weekly Inter-Ocean for one year, both postpaid to our  
address for \$5.00 the regular price of the Gazette alone. Pay-  
able strictly in advance.

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## ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.  
Am. bk. Olympic, Evans, 20 days  
from San Francisco, 3 p. m.  
Am. bk. Archer, Lancaster, 14 days  
from San Francisco, p. m.  
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from  
Kona and Kau ports, 5:40 a. m.  
Am. sp. Dirigo, Goodwin, from  
Shanghai in mud ballast, 6:15 p. m.

## WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.

C.-A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, from the  
Colonies, 8:30 a. m.  
Am. schr. C. Kennedy, Schlemmer,  
28 days from Port Townsend, 9 a. m.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai  
ports with 4900 bags of sugar, 4:25 a.  
m.  
Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Maui  
and Molokai ports, 6:30 a. m.

## THURSDAY, DEC. 15.

Stmr. Helene, Nelson, from Hawaii  
ports with 22 pigs and 80 head of cat-  
tle, 6:30 a. m.

## DEPARTED.

Schr. Mokihana, for Kailua, 10 a. m.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai  
ports 5:20 p. m.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, December 13,  
from Kau ports—M. S. Dodge, R. A.  
Hosmer, from Kona ports, Mrs. F. Co-  
sta, Yokoyama, E. Henriques, Mrs. Sol.  
Hiram, Mrs. Kaulalo and child, Miss  
I. Hoolapa, Matsumoto, A. A. Deas  
and wife, T. E. Bryant and wife, Ellen  
Low, J. A. Magoon, from Maui ports,  
Sam Kellinoh, W. C. Schlefer, W. H.  
Leong, S. B. Hardy, Mrs. J. F. Fritz,  
Henry Kia and 105 deck.

Per Am. bk. Olympic, Dec. 13, from  
San Francisco—Mr. Allen and Master  
McTigue.

Per stmr. Mikahala, December 14,  
from Kauai ports—J. H. Coney, H. P.  
Faye, F. M. Swann, Rev. Kopa and  
wife, Mrs. Kupaupulu, J. L. Xavier, J.  
McClellan, D. F. Franca, W. A. Kinney,  
J. Hackett and 91 deck.

Per S. S. Aorangi, December 14, from  
the Colonies—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson,  
Miss M. McCall.

Per stmr. Helene, Dec. 5, from Ma-  
hukona—H. H. Renton.

## DEPARTED.

Per stmr. Mikahala, December 15, for  
Kauai ports—Miss H. Nordmeyer, Mrs.  
G. R. Ewart Jr., Mrs. Geo. H. Fairchild  
and family, Mary Grote, May Hastie,  
Mrs. Brodie, Miss McClellan, J. K. Far-  
ley, H. P. Faye, Mrs. Noonan, 2 chil-  
dren and nurse, Miss L'Orange, Miss  
Shizinko, Mr. Healey and wife, Mrs.  
J. W. Grote, M. Lorenz, W. R. Kinsey,  
S. M. Hundley, J. H. Coney, H. E.  
Parker, J. C. Pincanco, U. Sekamoto.

## BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 5.)

Wall was asked to have representation  
at the convention of the National For-  
estry Association which will be held  
in Washington in January. The Board  
appointed Mr. Wm. L. Hall, in charge  
of Forest Extension, Bureau of For-  
estry at Washington, to represent the  
Board of Agriculture of Hawaii. Mr.  
Hall was here last year and published  
a valuable bulletin on the forests of  
Hawaii. Mr. Hall will more particu-  
larly present the forestry element of  
Hawaii's affairs.

Mr. Gerrit P. Wilder will be ap-  
pointed by the Governor to represent  
the Territory of Hawaii at the conven-  
tion. Mr. Wilder is thoroughly ac-  
quainted with the horticultural and  
pomological resources of Hawaii, and  
he is an islander who takes the keen-  
est interest in the introduction and  
propagation of rare fruit and orna-  
mental trees. Mr. Wilder stopped at  
Washington while on the way home  
from Holland and established cordial  
relations with the Department of Agri-  
culture, and he should prove a valu-  
able ally in disseminating information  
concerning Hawaii's needs in horticul-  
tural matters.

## RUBBER FOR HAWAII.

Mr. Hosmer read a letter from Mr.  
Fairchild, explorer with the Agricul-  
tural Department, concerning rubber  
trees in Hawaii. He will endeavor to  
procure the best kind of rubber trees  
which will be of commercial value. Mr.  
Hosmer stated that the variety now  
growing at Naliuku was from Ceylon  
and was not of great commercial val-  
ue. The Vitus Elastica was a vari-  
ety which should thrive well here. He  
will attempt to import it.

## FORESTER WATT.

The Board confirmed the appoint-  
ment of Mr. Watt as consulting forest-  
er of Oahu and Puna, Hawaii.

SPRAINED ANKLE, STIFF NECK,  
LAME SHOULDER.

These are three common ailments for  
which Chamberlain's Pain Balm is es-  
pecially valuable. If promptly applied  
it will save you time, money and suf-  
fering when troubled with any one of  
these ailments. For sale by all Dealers  
and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co.,  
Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Copies now on sale at all book stores  
of the Hawaiian Forester and Agricul-  
turalist, a monthly magazine of forestry,  
entomology and agriculture. Issued un-  
der the direction of the Board of Com-  
missioners of Agriculture and Forestry.  
Price 10 cents a copy, \$1.00 per year by  
mail to any address. Subscriptions re-  
ceived at the Gazette office.

The American bark Emily F. Whit-  
ney reached Makawili last Wednes-  
day, twenty-two days out from San  
Francisco.

**THE OLD RELIABLE**

**ROYAL**

**BAKING POWDER**

**Absolutely Pure**

**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE**

GOES NOW  
TO THE JURY

(Continued from page 5.)

Hop Sing How petitioned. He said he  
held the petition by virtue of a judg-  
ment of the District Court of Honolulu,  
wherein the petitioner was found guilty  
of keeping a restaurant without a li-  
cense and sentenced to pay a fine of \$10  
and costs, and in default of payment to  
be imprisoned without hard labor. The  
High Sheriff produced the petitioner's  
body in court, but the hearing was con-  
tinued. Hop Sing How applied for the  
writ on the ground that the restaurant  
and lodging-house license regulation is  
illegal. Judge Gear found it so in  
another case. The Supreme Court has  
never passed upon it.

## WRIT OF ASSISTANCE.

John M. Dowsett has brought a peti-  
tion in equity for a writ of assistance  
against James Brown to put the peti-  
tioner in possession of premises in  
Young street, bought at commission-  
er's sale under foreclosure on November  
21, 1903. The decree of sale was made  
in the suit of J. M. Dowsett, trustee,  
vs. Grace A. Brown. The defendant died  
on April 4, 1904, and it is alleged that  
her husband, the respondent in the  
present suit, though having joined in  
the execution of the mortgage, now  
refuses to surrender the property.  
Holmes & Stanley are attorneys for the  
petitioner.

## FORECLOSURE SUIT.

W. F. Allen, trustee, brings a fore-  
closure suit against George and Mattie  
Haggart on a promissory note for \$2500  
at 8 per cent per annum, made Decem-  
ber 27, 1902, and secured by mortgage  
on land situated at the Waikiki road,  
containing 5500 square feet, with two  
dwelling houses and other buildings  
upon it. Interest and taxes, besides  
the principal, are alleged to be due and  
the petitioner asks for a decree of sale,  
and, if the sale do not yield the amount  
of debt, a deficiency judgment. Holmes  
& Stanley are attorneys for complain-  
ant.

## DAMAGES ON COVENANT.

Yim Searock has brought a suit on  
covenant for the January term against  
Victoria S. Buffandeau, claiming \$780  
damages for breach of contract. The  
basis of action is a lease alleged to  
have been executed by the defendant to  
the plaintiff on January 4, 1901, of an  
undivided one-third interest in four  
parcels of land in the district of Koolou,  
Island of Oahu. Lyle A. Dickey is at-  
torney for plaintiff.

PLENTY DOING IN  
THE POLICE COURT

The police court had a long day of  
it yesterday, having to stop in a Japa-  
nese liquor case at five o'clock. The  
Chinese boy arrested for truancy had  
his case postponed because Judge  
Whitney wanted more time to look  
up the law on the subject. Palikapu  
was fined \$150 and costs for selling  
liquor without a license. He is the  
head of one of the so-called "clubs."  
He took an appeal. All the restaurant  
keeper cases were again postponed,  
this time until December 22nd. Lee  
Yat, charged with larceny in the sec-  
ond degree, was nolle prossed. A  
father and son, Hawaiians, arrested for  
assault and battery on a native girl  
were tried during the afternoon. It  
seems the girl came and tried to take  
some clothes belonging to the young  
man's wife, saying his wife had sent  
for them. He refused to let the girl  
have them and a scuffle ensued end-  
ing in a grand hair pulling contest. The  
youth knocked the girl down and his  
father came and separated them. Judge  
Whitney dismissed the father but gave  
the young man thirty days. Mr.  
Creighton, the lawyer for the defense,  
took an appeal and also appealed from  
the judge's ruling that the costs must  
be paid before the fellow could go,  
bond or no bond.

The three Chinese arrested for gam-  
bling were fined \$5 each and J. Haley  
paid \$3 for being found drunk. Kana-  
nana had his case nolle prossed. He  
was charged with assault and battery.  
Mrs. Ah Ping, another of the back-  
door liquor sellers, had her case pos-  
tponed until tomorrow.

The old Hawaiian musician known as  
the "Professor" was arrested last  
evening on the charge of being drunk.  
He explained very carefully that he  
was not arrested on that charge but  
because he was talking. The gist of  
his harangue was that the United  
States had stolen the Hawaiian king-  
dom and should be ashamed.

BATTLESHIP SEVASTOPOL  
SINKING BY THE BOW

Washington, December 15, 1904.

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu:

The Commander of the Third Squadron reports that two tor-  
pedo boat flotillas attacked the "Sevastopol" and commissioned ship  
at 3:30 a. m. on the 14th inst., during heavy snow. One torpedo  
boat is still missing but the rest returned safely. In the morning  
of the 14th our observation station and picket ship reported that  
the bow of the "Sevastopol" sank three feet. From 11:30 p. m. of  
the 14th till 3:00 a. m. of the 15th six torpedo boat flotillas and  
special torpedo boats incessantly attacked the "Sevastopol," the  
"Otavsky" and another commissioned ship but the details are yet  
unreported. At 9:00 a. m. of the 15th our observation station re-  
ported that the bow of the "Sevastopol" further sank with torpedo  
tubes completely immersed.

HIOKI.

## FAMINE IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—At a public meeting last night the Parlia-  
mentary party denounced the Government for not taking steps to  
relieve the famine in the west of Ireland.

## DEATH OF NORMAN MACCOLL.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Norman Maccoll is dead.

Norman Maccoll, M. A., late editor of the Athenaeum, was born  
in 1843. He was educated at Downing College, Oxford, where he  
received the degree of Master of Arts. He was Hare Prizeman in  
1868 and was also a Fellow. He was made Barrister of Lincoln's  
Inn in 1875. Among Maccoll's publications are: "Greek Sceptics from  
Pyrrho to Sextus," 1869; "Select Plays of Calderon," 1888; and  
"The Exemplary Novels of Cervantes," 1902. He was a member  
of the Athenaeum and United University Clubs.

## THE OLD CONSTELLATION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The U. S. frigate Constellation, the  
oldest ship in the Navy, has been recommissioned as a receiving  
ship.

## HUNGARY'S REBELLIOUS DIET.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 16.—The Government has decided, if op-  
position continues, to dissolve the Diet.

## BERLIN'S POPULATION.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The census shows the population of this  
city to be 2,000,000.

ONE REPORT IS MADE  
AND ONE IS COMING

(Continued from page 5.)

in the investigation of election matters before the jury, stating that  
no complaint had been laid before him; and all witnesses appear-  
ing before this jury were summoned at the request of members  
thereof.

There were twelve witnesses summoned who gave testimony  
before this grand jury.

After examining the witnesses so testifying, it is the finding  
of this grand jury that there was no evidence produced which  
would warrant the indictment of any person for violating the Fed-  
eral laws at the late election; that is, Sections Nos. 5403, 5408 and  
5508 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, mentioned in  
your charge to this grand jury on December 12th, 1904.

(Sgd.) J. A. Gilman, C. G. Ballentyne, E. R. Bath, Wm. O.  
Atwater, E. B. Carley, J. A. McCandless, George C. Watt, Fred.  
L. Waldron, J. P. Winne, J. P. Cooke, Saml. G. Wilder, C. M. V.  
Forster, Geo. K. Kaia, S. N. Hundley, Chas. Butzke, Henry Lan-  
caster.

There were six men who did not sign the majority report. They  
were the foreman, S. M. Damon, Hugh McCriston, J. W. Mc-  
Donald, John Effinger, H. A. Wilder and J. J. Spitzer. These six  
went into executive session at once after the majority had filed its  
report, while Jurors Carley, Watt and Hundley were excused by  
Judge Dole, as they desired to leave the city.

The witnesses called during the sitting of the jury were: Jacob  
Watson, W. F. Erving, John Emmeluth, Thomas Pedro, Nalua,  
Frank Harvey, C. P. Iaukea, H. J. Mossman, H. T. Moore, G. J.  
Waller, J. F. Langston and Charles J. Campbell.

Hawaiian Gazette Company, Honolulu, T. H.

Enclosed herewith find five dollars to pay for one copy  
of the Fundamental Law of Hawaii, which please send to

Name .....

Address .....

Cut this out and mail it to the Hawaiian Gazette Com-  
pany, Honolulu, T. H. with \$5 and the Fundamental Laws of  
Hawaii will be immediately mailed to you, postage prepaid.

WHEN THE PETREL  
WAS IN BATTLE LINE

Now that the trim little gunboat,  
Petrel is attached to the Honolulu Na-  
val Station, the following item from  
Town Talk, printed a long time ago,  
is of interest:

The little gunboat Petrel, the first  
gunboat of the "new" Navy, has been  
placed in commission again at the Mare  
Island Navy Yard, under the command  
of Lieutenant-Commander Benjamin  
Tappan, and both ship and commander  
are to return to the scene of their for-  
mer prowess on the Asiatic station.  
Both took part in the battle of Manila  
bay, and after that historic fight Tan-  
pan was given the command of one of  
the small vessels captured from the  
Spanish—I think it was the Manila. In  
this small vessel Tappan, during the  
subsequent operations, including the  
advance upon the city of Manila, was  
conspicuous for the closeness with  
which he approached the enemy's bat-  
teries. He always made it a practice  
to get his guns as close to the enemy  
as he could, wholly regardless of the  
fact that such tactics also brought him  
closer to the hostile weapons. Tappan  
was Admiral Casey's flag lieutenant on  
the Wisconsin at Panama this time last  
year, and he had not a little to do in  
the delicate intermediary negotiations  
that brought to a close the last Colum-  
bian revolution.

Neither the Dirigo nor the Erskine M.  
Phelps is liable to get away for Dela-  
ware Breakwater until the latter part  
of next month. It is said that Alex-  
ander & Baldwin will use Makaweli and  
Kahuku sugars in helping fill the two  
vessels.

## SELF CURE NO FICTION!

NEED NO MEDICINE! NO SURGERY!  
NEED NO REST! But without running a  
doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of  
quackery, may safely, speedily, and economi-  
cally cure himself without the knowledge of a  
second party. By the introduction of the New  
French Remedy, THERAPION, a complete  
revolution has been wrought in this depart-  
ment of medical science, whilst thousands have  
been restored to health and happiness who for  
years previously had been merely dragging out  
a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1, in a remarkably short  
time, often a few days only, effects a cure,  
superceding injections, the use of which does  
irreparable harm by laying the foundation of  
stricture and other serious diseases.  
THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the  
blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains  
and swellings of the joints, gout, rheumatism,  
secondary symptoms, etc. This preparation  
purifies the whole system through the blood,  
and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter  
from the body.  
THERAPION No. 3, for nervous exhaustion,  
impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the dis-  
tressing consequences of dissipation, worry,  
overwork, etc. It possesses surprising power  
in restoring strength and vigor to the debili-  
tated.

## THERAPION

Is sold by principal Chemists throughout the  
world. Price in England 2/6 and 4/6. In or-  
dering, state which of the three numbers re-  
quired, and observe that the word "Therapion"  
appears on British government Stamp (in  
white letters on a red ground) affixed to  
every package by order of His Majesty's Hon.  
Commissioners, and without which it is a  
forgery.

## COURT NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE  
FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY  
OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN  
PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Manoel  
Raposo de Freitas, of Kapaa, de-  
ceased.—Order of Notice of Hearing  
Petition for Allowance of Final Ac-  
counts, Distribution and Discharge.  
On reading and filing the petition  
and accounts of Maria Augusta Ra-  
poso Freitas, Administratrix of the Es-  
tate of Manoel Raposo de Freitas,  
wherein she asks to be allowed \$10.00  
and she charges herself with \$206.22,  
and asks that the same may be exam-  
ined and approved, and that a final or-  
der may be made of distribution of the  
property remaining in her hands to the  
persons thereto entitled, and discharg-  
ing her and her sureties from all fur-  
ther responsibility as such administra-  
trix;

It is ordered that Thursday, the 26th  
day of January, A. D. 1905, at ten  
o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said  
Court at the Court Room of the said  
Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be  
and the same hereby is appointed as  
the time and place for hearing said  
Petition and Accounts, and that all  
persons interested may then and there  
appear and show cause, if any they  
have, why the same should not be  
granted, and may present evidence as  
to who are entitled to the said prop-  
erty. And that notice of this Order, in  
the English language, be published in  
the Hawaiian Gazette, newspaper print-  
ed and published in Honolulu, for four  
successive weeks, the last publication  
to be not less than two weeks pre-  
vious to the time therein appointed for  
said hearing.

Dated at Lihue, this 22nd day of No-  
vember, 1904.

By the Court:

JNO. A. PALMER,

Clerk.

Dec. 16, 23, 30, Jan. 6.

HACKFELD VS. P. E. LAMAR.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE  
SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,  
TERRITORY OF HAWAII—OC-  
TOBER TERM, 1904.

H. Hackfeld & Company, Ltd., a Cor-  
poration, Plaintiff, vs. P. E. La-  
mar, Defendant. The Pioneer Mill  
Co., Ltd., a Corporation, Garnishee.  
ORDER OF COURT FOR PUBLICA-  
TION OF SUMMONS.

Upon reading and filing the affida-  
vits of L. N. Baldwin, and D. H. Case,  
and, it appearing to me therefrom  
that defendant P. E. Lamar, has re-  
moved from, and is now a non-resi-  
dent of the Territory of Hawaii, and  
that he is now living in the city of  
San Francisco, State of California;  
and, it also appearing from said af-  
fidavits that a cause of action in as-  
sault exists between said H. Hack-  
feld & Company, Ltd., as plaintiff, and  
said P. E. Lamar, as defendant, and  
that said P. E. Lamar is a necessary  
party thereto; and, it further appear-  
ing that a summons has been duly is-

sued in the above entitled case, and  
due and diligent inquiry and search  
made for said P. E. Lamar for the  
purpose of making personal service  
thereof upon him as defendant, but  
that same was not and could not be  
had for the reasons hereinabove stated,  
and by said affidavits made to appear:  
Now, therefore, it is ordered that  
service of summons in this action be  
made upon the defendant, P. E. La-  
mar, by publication thereof in the  
Hawaiian Gazette, a semi-weekly  
newspaper, published in the English  
language in Honolulu, Oahu, Territory  
of Hawaii, and hereby designated as  
a newspaper suitable for the adver-  
tisement of notice of judicial proceed-  
ings; that such publication be had and  
made at least once a week for four  
consecutive months; and

It is further ordered and directed  
that a copy of the summons and com-  
plaint in the above entitled case be  
forwarded forthwith by being deposi-  
ted in the United States Postoffice at  
Wailuku, Maui, postpaid, directed to  
said P. E. Lamar, at San Francisco,  
State of California.

Service herein shall be deemed com-  
pleted at the expiration of time pre-  
scribed by the order of this court, this  
cause to stand continued to, and be  
triable at, the regular March term  
1905 of this court.

(Sgd.) A. N. KEPOIKAI,  
Judge of the Circuit Court, Second  
Judicial Circuit.

Attest:

(Sgd.) EDMUND H. HART,  
Clerk, Second Circuit Court,

(Seal.) 2628

## FORECLOSURES.

L. AHLO.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORE-  
CLOSE AND OF SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power  
of sale contained in that certain mort-  
gage, dated November 29, 1890, made by  
and between L. Ahlo of Honolulu, Is-  
land of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as  
mortgagor, to William G. Irwin, John  
A. Cummins and William D. Alexander,  
all of said Honolulu, trustees for the  
Oahu Railway and Land Company, a  
corporation organized and existing un-  
der the laws of the Territory of Hawaii,  
as mortgagees, and of record in the Ha-  
waiian Registry of Conveyances in  
book 129, on pages 140, 141 and 142,  
which said mortgage was duly assigned  
to the undersigned Oahu Railway and  
Land Company, now holder and own-  
er thereof, by the successors of the  
aforesaid mortgagees, by an Instru-  
ment dated January 1, 1897, of record in  
said Registry in book 171, on pages 67-  
68, and pursuant to chapter thirty-three  
of the session laws of 1874 and the act  
(chapter nine of the session laws of  
1890) amending same, said Oahu Rail-  
way and Land Company, as assignee  
of said mortgage, hereby gives notice  
that it intends to foreclose the said  
mortgage for conditions broken, to wit:  
The non-payment of the principal and  
interest of two promissory notes of  
said mortgagor referred to in and se-  
cured by said mortgage, when due.

Notice is hereby likewise given that  
all and singular the lands and premises  
conveyed by and described in said mort-  
gage and the improvements thereon,  
hereinafter described, will be sold at  
public auction at the auction rooms of  
James F. Morgan on Kaahumanu street  
in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 14th day  
of January, A. D. 1905, at 12 o'clock  
noon of said day.

The property conveyed by the said  
mortgage and intended to be sold as  
aforesaid consists of:  
All of these certain premises in Pearl  
City, Ewa, Island of Oahu, Territory of  
Hawaii, more particularly designated  
as lots three (3) in block A, four (4)  
in block eight (8), and one (1) in block  
ten (10), upon a map or diagram of the  
same duly authorized and adopted by  
said Oahu Railway and Land Com-  
pany and recorded in book 121, pages 207  
and 243, in the Hawaiian Registry of  
Conveyances, the total area of said  
premises being 42,500 square feet.

Terms: Cash, in United States gold  
coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.  
For further particulars inquire of  
Ballou & Marx, Stangenwald building,  
Honolulu, attorneys for assignee of  
mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, December 15, 1904.  
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COM-  
PANY, Assignee of Mortgage.

2651—Dec. 16, 23, 30, Jan. 6, 13.

## ATTENTION!

Chic  
Chinese Incense  
Eutaska  
Panama Violet  
Panama Rose  
Ben Hur  
Japan Rose  
Rose of Killarney  
Crushed Roses  
Crushed Carnation  
Violette de Lorme  
Jasmin de Siam  
Ambre  
Vere Novo  
Verveine  
Nile Carnation

These are a few of the latest  
in the Perfumery line; in the  
nearest of packages.

We claim these goods the most  
exquisite ever shown in this  
city, and most appropriate holi-  
day gifts.

Ask to be shown these and  
convince yourself.

**Hollister Drug Co**  
FORT STREET.